THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 136. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated a[illegible] the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the In[illegible]erior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior con[illegible]sists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and con vey it to the exterior. The exter[illegible]or is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mus[illegible]ous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many ha[illegible]e a desire to urinate without the ability to retai[illegible]. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affec[illegible]tions we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they ar[illegible] neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader m[illegible]ust also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and m[illegible]ental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported f[illegible]om these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pa[illegible]in occurring in the loins is indicative of the above dise[illegible]ases. They occur in persons disposed to acki[illegible]stic [illegible]mach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites: when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o. Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we haxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the la'e Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR [illegible]VE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. [illegible]. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S[illegible] TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Whole Family Poisoned—Two of Them Dead—Others Dying, Etc.

From the Hartford Times of Thursday evening.

The poisoning case in Berlin, Ct., proves to be a more horrible affair than was at first reported. Six persons have been prostrated, and only three will recover—perhaps but two. The family is that of Cornelius W. Peck, a farmer living in the south part of Berlin, near the Meriden line. They were seized, nearly all of them, about the same time—about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning last—with intense pain in the stomach, burning and retching, and complete prostration, so that they were unable to help each other.

THE VICTIMS.

The names of the persons taken are as follows:—Cornelius W. Peck, the husband and father, aged about 46; Mrs. Lucy Peck, his wife (formerly Miss Hale, of East Hartford); Mrs. Peck, the mother of Mr. Peck, aged 84; Ellen, daughter of Mr. Peck, aged about 17; Edward, brother of Ellen, aged 15; servant girl Eliza, some 30 years of age.

THEIR CONDITION.

Mrs. Peck, the old lady, died on Sunday afternoon, in great agony. She had suffered intensely. Cornelius W. Peck, her son, is also likely to die. He has failed gradually, and can get scarcely any sleep. If he lives it will be with shattered health, like the survivors of the National Hotel poisoning, and the Manchester victims of Starkweather. Mrs. Lucy Peck, his wife, was also in a very low condition this morning at 8 o'clock, and was scarcely expected to live through the day. Ellen, the daughter, was able this morning to sit up, in a dressing-gown, and it is thought she will recover. Edward, the son, will no doubt recover. The servant-girl, Eliza, was dying at 8 o'clock this morning. She was in spasms, and enduring extreme agony. It was not thought she could live half an hour.

Thus there will be three deaths—Mr. Peck's wife and mother, and the servant girl—and a probability that Mr. Peck will also be added to the number of victims, making four. The scene in the house has been sad in the extreme. Such another exhibition of an entire household stricken down and dying in agony, has rarely been witnessed. So severely were the victims taken, and all nearly at the same time, that they were unable to send to the neighbors for help; and there they writhed in their agony from 1 o'clock to 7 or 8 in the morning, when an attempt was made, but ineffectually, to arouse the neighbors by blowing a horn. It was not until 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon that the neighbors learned the state of things and came to their assistance, when medical aid was secured; but little could be done to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate family.

THE GUILTY PARTY.

A story has been circulated that the family were poisoned by a man who came to the house on Friday night with a bottle of cider, which he offered to the family as extra good, and of which all but the daughter partook; that she owes her improvement to the fact that she did not drink the cider, but only some water in a tumbler, that had had the cider in it; that the man himself drank some of the cider, but immediately went out the door and (as is conjectured) "spit it out." It is also said that this man "has been prowling around Mr. Peck's house, nights;" that he is interested in two important suits soon to come off before the Hartford courts, involving considerable property; that a Meriden druggist last week sold arsenic to a man who "he thinks" is that man, etc.

We are assured by the family to-day that there is no truth in this story; that the man referred to, whose name is Childs, is a harmless, simple-minded person, who would never think of such a thing as poisoning anybody; and Mr. Peck has such confidence that he is not the guilty party, that he would be willing to drink the cider under such circumstances again. On the other hand, he knows, and the family know, certain things which leave no doubt in their minds as to the real source of this terrible crime. But they prefer for the present to say nothing about it, beyond the necessary disclosures in the taking of the depositions, which would be done, it was thought, this afternoon.

The analysis of the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Peck, so far as made in this city, showed the presence of arsenic. The stomach has been sent to Professor Johnson, of Yale College, for a full analysis. A post-mortem on Mrs. Peck was held yesterday by Drs. Stone, of New Britain, Smith, of Berlin, and Fitch, of Meriden.

Telegram to the Pope—Answer of the Pontiff.

From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

As our readers are aware, the prelates lately assembled in council sent a cordial greeting to his Holiness through the Atlantic telegraph. The wording of the telegram was as follows. It left Baltimore on the 9th of October, and reached Rome the same afternoon, in about fifteen minutes, making allowance for difference of time:—

"Seven Archbishops and forty Bishops, met in council, unanimously salute your Holiness, wishing you long life, with the preservation of all the ancient and sacred rights of the Holy See."

This despatch carried joy and consolation to the afflicted heart of the Pontiff, as appears from the following letter, addressed, by his direction, to our Most Rev. Archbishop by Cardinal Barnabo, dated October 24:—

"The telegram which the Bishops of the States of the American Union, assembled in council, had the happy thought to address to the Holy Father, proved to be of great comfort and consolation to his Holiness; and so highly did he appreciate its spirit, that he ordered it to be immediately published in the Official Journal of Rome, for the edification of his Roman people and of the faithful at large.

"His Holiness looks with interest for the acts and decrees of the Plenary Council, which he expects to receive in due time, and from which he hopes a new impulse and continued increase to religion in the United States will result. He has, however, directed me to express directly to your amplitude, and through you to all your colleagues, his great pleasure, and to request you to thank them for the interest they have taken and still take in defending the Holy See, and in vindicating its contested rights. Moreover, his Holiness has learned with satisfaction that the Papal loan is succeeding, also, through the co-operation of the American Episcopate. He thanks them particularly for this, and nourishes the hope that such co-operation will not cease, and that thence a prosperous result may be obtained. In the meantime I pray the Lord that He may preserve and prosper you.

"Rome, from the Propaganda, 24th Oct., 1866.

"Most affectionately, your servant,

"ALEXANDER, CARDINAL BARNABO, Secretary.

"To the Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore."

The Pardoning Power.—Reverdy Johnson asserted in the course of his remarks before the Senate, on Tuesday, that the Executive had granted fewer pardons than his predecessor. If we are to believe President Johnson's own statement, however, the Senator from Maryland is decidedly in error. Said the President in one of his St. Louis speeches: "I reckon I have pardoned more men, turned more men loose, and set them at liberty that were imprisoned, I imagine, than any other man on God's habitable globe."

Interesting Fact.—The Gold Hill (Cal.) *News* says the theory of the aged German physician that life was greatly prolonged by sleeping with his head to the North, finds confirmation in the fact that most American politicians who have, for scores of years, laid their heads to the South, are very dead.

THE BROADWAY STOCK ROBBERY.

Commitment of the Delinquent Clerk—Reminiscences of His Career—Wine, Women, and Faro.

Charles D. Cady, the young man who was arrested on Thursday evening, after a desperate resistance, at the Lenox Hotel, on a charge of stealing a large amount of mining stocks from the firm of Riker & Co., by whom he was employed as confidential clerk and book-keeper, was brought before Justice Hogan at the Tombs yesterday.

The prisoner betrayed great nervousness and evident mortification at the very embarrassing position in which he had placed himself. Cady is a man of good address, a native of Providence, R. I., and twenty-six years of age. He has received a thorough and finished education, having graduated at Brown University. Some years since he became much addicted to excessive drinking, and latterly formed the acquaintance of two females, whose demands pressed rather heavily on his purse. In the hope of replenishing his exchequer he vainly essayed to "fight the tiger," but is said to have been very unlucky in his contests, losing heavily.

As a last resort Cady was tempted to purloin the stocks from the safe of his employer with the view of disposing of them. Unfortunately for himself, he went "on a spree," and took the boat for Providence, where he made an unsuccessful attempt to sell the stocks. He then returned to New York, and endeavored to persuade a lad in Riker's employ to sell the stocks in Wall street for whatever they would bring, offering the boy $100 for his services. In sheer desperation, owing to the failure of this plan, if Cady can be believed, he had determined to return the stolen property to his employer, and confess his guilt. His arrest frustrated this laudable purpose.

Mr. Riker had been informed that Cady was living in an extravagant manner; but he came so strongly recommended that he never for a moment deemed him capable of a dishonest action. At the time the prisoner took the stocks he might have secured a much larger amount; but he doubted his ability to dispose of them without exciting suspicion, which might lead to his detection. It is suspected that he has converted some of the stocks which were in the safe to his personal use, and perhaps a large amount of money.

Mr. Riker, who is now engaged in examining his books to ascertain the exact condition of affairs, made an affidavit yesterday testifying to the numbers, etc., of the certificates stolen, and that Cady had confessed to stealing them from him. Upon this complaint the prisoner was committed to the Tombs for examination, which will take place when Mr. Riker shall have inspected his books and ascertained the amount of his losses. On his formal examination, the prisoner, among other questions, was asked what he did for a living, when he threw himself back in a chair and replied—"My occupation's gone since last night." He declined to say anything for the present touching his guilt or innocence.—*N. Y. Herald*

A Curious History, in which Murder and Magic are Blended.

In the early part of last week a man named Charles Framel was arrested near Centreville, in Reynolds county, Missouri, on the charge of having murdered a Captain Hopkins, in July, 1865, then acting as Provost Marshal near Centralia, Ill. The party causing the arrest is the father of the murdered man, and as he passed through this city a day or so ago with his prisoner in charge, the following curious particulars as to the information which led to the arrest were ascertained, and which will be read with interest by all lovers of the marvellous. After the murder was committed, Mr. Hopkins, the father of the deceased, became filled with the one absorbing idea of bringing the murderer of his son to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

To accomplish this the old man devoted all his time and energy, and in prosecuting his search during the past year has wandered over the best part of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and other Western States. Often apparently being on the eve of success, but as frequently finding himself utterly disappointed and foiled, towards the latter part of October he returned to his home near Centralia, Ill., weary and dispirited, but retaining as strongly as ever his determination to track the murderer to the end. And now we come to the strangest part of the business. While the old man was taking a few days' rest, and planning his schemes for a new tour, rumor carried to his ears the fame of a blind girl living at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, named Miss Mary A. Lucas, and it was told him she possessed the weird power of looking into the past, unravelling all kinds of secrets, and describing and pointing out the residences of men and women she had never seen. In other words, of being a fortune-teller, a Circe, or whatever else it may be appropriate to call a young woman who possesses supernatural powers, and does many extraordinary things. Mr. Hopkins, on hearing this, determined to see this wonderful damsel and seek her assistance, and accordingly he visited Mt. Vernon, obtained an interview with the fortune-teller, related the facts of the case, and implored her to point out, if her science permitted, the abode of the long-sought man. And the blind secret-reader lifted her sightless eyes and mentally gazed into the mysteries of a vanished time, saw the deed of blood, scrutinized the face of the murderer, followed him as he fled, and through his wanderings for many months, until she finally saw him in his present residence, and then she spoke to her visitor, and gave the information he desired. She described the person of the man he wanted, and finally told Mr. H. that he was living in Reynolds county, Mo., near Centreville. Thither Mr. Hopkins went, and discovered with but little difficulty Charles Framel, the man he had hunted for many months, and whom he charges with the murder of his son, arrested him as above stated, and carried him home for trial.

Such is the story, and it is certainly strange, if true. We give it as it was related to us, and a certain very worthy doctor in this city is responsible for its correctness.

We are not disposed to circulate the doing, nor to endorse very enthusiastically those who arrogate to themselves powers not ordinarily possessed by common-sense mortals, and only give the above as it appears to have a veritable origin, at least as to the fact of the arrest of the man. As to its credibility in other particulars, we leave our readers to judge.—*St. Louis, Republican, 6th.*

Arrest of a Police Officer Charged with Breaking and Entering.

On the night of November 24, the hat, cap, fur, and trunk store of Oliver F. Sage, Nos. 542 and 546 Washington street, was broken into and robbed of several hundred dollars worth of furs. The stores were located on the "beat" of Officer George W. Rowe, of the Fourth Police, and it is alleged that he entered the place while performing his duties as an officer, and committed the robbery. He was subsequently arrested on this charge and locked up for examination. In the meantime the matter was brought before the City Committee on Police, and Rowe was discharged from the force. Yesterday afternoon he was taken before Justice Chamberlain, of the Municipal Court, where he waived the reading of the complaint made against him and an examination, and was ordered to give bail in $700 for his appearance at the Superior Court for trial. The bail was immediately furnished, and the accused was set at liberty. We understand that it is probable that the stolen goods will be recovered.—*Boston Traveller, 7th.*

The Test Oath Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The Supreme Court to-day agreed upon a decision upon the constitutionality of the test oath. The question came up on the cases presented in regard to the exaction of the oath from attorneys, of which there were several under consideration by the court which were argued last summer. The court has decided, by a vote of five to four, against the constitutionality of the test oath. The opinion will probably be read on Monday next, if Judge Greer should be able to be in attendance. It is understood that each of the judges will render a separate opinion.—*N. Y. World.*

The Dead of Mont Blanc.—Since the year 1786, when Mont Blanc was first ascended by Saussure, there have been twelve fatal accidents during ascensions of the mountain. Six of these have occurred in the present year.

THE FENIANS.

Respite of the Fenian Prisoners—Dissatisfaction Expressed by the Public.

TORONTO, December 7.—On it becoming known in Toronto that the Fenian prisoners were respited until the 13th of March, the newspaper offices were besieged by parties anxious to hear further information. Extras were at once got out, and the evening papers published a second edition. The respite has quite taken the public by surprise. Although it was thought by many that the sentences would not be carried out, the prevalent impression was that some of them would be hanged; but in this anxious expectation they are disappointed, as the action of the Government clearly shows that such is not their intention.

The order was made at a meeting of the Cabinet Council that was held at Montreal, and the official letter containing the decision will be received by the Sheriff to-morrow. To judge from what one hears in the streets, the public are not satisfied with the decision, some saying that the Canadian Government are afraid to carry the judgments into execution, while others are of opinion that the steps arrived at are taken with a precautionary view, so that in case of another raid the prisoners will be held as hostages and the sentences carried out.

Announcement by Sir Frederick Bruce of the Respite.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—In the cases of the Fenian convicts in Canada who are sentenced to be executed on the 13th of December inst., and whose application for new trials has been refused, the Secretary of State thought it proper to ask an explanation of the purposes of the Canadian authorities. In reply, Sir Frederick Bruce writes that the sentence will not be carried into effect on that day, but will be reserved for further consideration.

The Sweetsburg Prisoners—Preparations for their Release in Case of Conviction—The Petit Jurors fear a War with the United States, Etc.

MONTREAL, December 7.—The Grand Jury did not approve of the language used by Judge Johnson yesterday when he refused to hold communication with the United States Government. They think he at least might have used more respectful language, and have referred the matter to the Attorney-General for Canada East.

The authorities are trying to make the people believe that the Fenian prisoners want to burn the Sweetsburg jail. It is not so; for every one feels sure of being acquitted, and is ready and anxious to stand his trial. It is stated on good authority that, should any of the prisoners be convicted, preparations will be at once made that will result in their release before the day of execution. All of the militia at Montreal and adjacent country are under arms drilling, and are ready for service at a few hours' notice.

It is stated that the petit jurors will not render a verdict of guilty in any of these cases, for fear it will lead to complications that will result in a war between the United States and Great Britain. Already the provincial press are claiming that we have no right to press the *Alabama* claims, and that our demands are couched in discourteous language.

The farmers in the Bedford district recently attempted to remove the iron posts which mark the boundary line, and put them down two miles back in Canadian territory. Military officials state that a company of volunteers have been ordered to Bedford to watch the movements of the Fenians said to be congregating at St. Albans.

Powers, one of the discharged Fenian prisoners, states that the prisoners were confined in a dark cell on bread and water for twenty-four hours in the Montreal jail, because they refused to contradict the despatch stating that the prisoners were confined in dark cells.

Lord Monck, the Governor-General of Canada, leaves Quebec for England on Thursday. It is rumored that Sir Edmund Head is to be ordered to Canada as Governor-General.

The members of the Cabinet in the province have had a stormy session this afternoon in Montreal in regard to the fate of the Fenian prisoners. Darcy McGee refused to attend the session. He recommends mercy towards the Fenians.

Sir John Mitchell is not to be sworn in as Administrator until the departure of Lord Monck.

The local press of the province are greatly excited in consequence of General Osborne Smith, military commander at Sweetsburg, stationing a guard of honor before the hotel where General Averill is stopping.

A warrant was issued this evening by order of Lord Monck to seize a number of boxes which are said to contain 15,000 to 17,000 rifles which are stored about two miles from Montreal.

Attempt to Blow Up a Foundry.

TORONTO, December 7.—One of the largest foundries in this city, that of Messrs. Beard & Co., was attempted to be blown up last night, a burning lamp having been discovered this morning on opening the building. It had been placed under a cask of coal oil, with the evident intention of blowing up the establishment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Flourishing Condition of the Maine Colony in Jaffa—The Enterprise Favored by the Turkish Government—A Gift of $200,000 to Tufts' College—More Confiscated Liquor—Another Donation to Danvers from Mr. Peabody.

BOSTON, December 7.—A late letter from the Maine Colony, dated Jaffa, October 10, contradicts the published dolorous reports concerning it. The affairs of the colony are in a flourishing condition, and the writer says there is nothing to prevent making money there, with a little American enterprise. The country is much better than was represented to Elder Adams, and although it is now the driest and most barren season of the year, there is plenty of everything for food.

The American, English, and French Consuls have given the colonists all the assistance they required, and the Sultan of Turkey is in favor of their establishing themselves there. It is expected that another vessel will leave Maine next year for Jaffa.

Alexander McGahey, who set fire to his oyster house on the 27th of last March, was convicted to-day of arson in the second degree.

By the will of the late Sylvanus Packard, which was admitted to probate to-day, Tufts' College, in addition to bonds previously given, receives over $200,000.

Over six hundred gallons of liquor were confiscated by the State Constables yesterday afternoon, in their raid on the saloons at the south end. It is understood that these regulators of the law have recently received instructions to show no mercy to drinking-saloons and oyster-houses. Several of the parties visited yesterday are selling liquor as usual.

Mr. George Peabody has donated $50,000 more to Danvers, for educational purposes.

FROM MEXICO.

Napoleon Will Not Withdraw His Troops Before the First of March.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Mr. Bigelow's reply to Mr. Seward's cipher despatch was received on Tuesday morning, and this is the whole of it, near y:

"In answer to a verbal communication, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Moustier, writes me to-day that France has not changed her resolution, but that upon military considerations she has deemed it expedient to substitute one comprehensive evacuation for an evacuation in separate parts. All of our troops will leave Mexico in the month of March."

No official information has been received at the headquarters of the army up to noon to-day of General Sedgwick's crossing at Matamoras.

[This probably means Sedgwick's recrossing of the Rio Grande.—ED.]

Swiss Engines.—A Liverpool firm writes to the London *Times* that they are now receiving a large number of locomotive engines from Switzerland, and that this is the result of recent combinations and exorbitant demands on the part of English workmen.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

Rumored Resignation of M. Moustier.

PARIS, December 7, Evening.—It is rumored that the Marquis de Moustier, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation to the Emperor.

Twenty-five Steamers Ready to Bring Home Troops from Mexico.

PARIS, December 7, Evening.—Preparations for the embarkation of the French troops from Mexico are completed. Twenty-five steamers are in readiness to sail for Vera Cruz.

Napoleon on Affairs in Candia.

PARIS, December 7, Evening.—It is said that the Emperor will despatch an emphatic note to the King of Greece to put a stop to his intrigues in the Island of Candia and other places in the East.

Rumored Resignation of Count von Bismark.

BERLIN, December 7, Evening.—The rumor is again current to-day that Count von Bismark has resigned his position of Prime Minister, and that the resignation had been accepted by the King.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Tax on Cotton—Suicide of a Georgian—The Constitutional Amendment, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, December 8.—The Baltimore Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce of New York, strongly urges Congress to repeal the tax on cotton.

Doctor J. T. Shirland, recently of Augusta, Georgia, committed suicide here yesterday, cutting his throat with a razor.

It is now understood the Constitutional amendment will be defeated in the Maryland Legislature by a strict partisan vote. The conservatives will all vote against it.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—A meeting of the merchants at the Chamber of Commerce resolved to memorialize the Legislature of Georgia to compel a reduction of the oppressively high tariffs of the Southern railroads as a measure of protecting the middle classes from suffering during the present winter, by reason of the high prices of transportation of the necessaries of life.

William Wilkinson, *alias* Warren Manuel, who was arrested for a burglary committed at Quincy, Illinois, in September, and who afterwards escaped from jail, was arrested here to-day and taken back by Sheriff Humphreys, of Adams county.

Subscriptions are being collected for the purpose of building a railroad from Cincinnati to connect with the Frankfort Railroad near Eminence, Kentucky.

A train on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, near Eminence, ran off the track near Lawrance, Kentucky. The damage was trifling, and there was nobody hurt.

The Louisville grand jury to-day returned two hundred and eighteen indictments, chiefly against gamblers and proprietors of race-courses.

The Board of Trade have been considering the question of the tax of three cents a pound on cotton.

Resolutions were passed to prepare a case to be presented to the United States Courts, in order to procure a decision thereon, in reference to the recent acts of Congress relative to the tax.

The Internal Revenue Department.

By the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Kelley, of Pa., looking to the creation of a Department of Internal Revenue. It aims to take the control of the revenue from the Treasury, but there are doubts whether it can become a law.

The bill is at present in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means, and even if reported upon favorably by that body, and passed by Congress, it would be certain to receive Executive veto. In that event, the Senate would sustain the veto, and the bill would fail.

The impression is, however, that the bill will never reach Congress, but that it will be smothered in the Committee. There is much discussion out of Congress upon the bill looking to the abrogation of the State Governments at the South, and the opponents of the measure are confident they can defeat it in the Senate, where a two-thirds vote over the veto could not be secured.

From San Francisco.

By the New York Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—The Defenders of Mexico, an organization in the interest of Juarez, held a meeting in this city last evening, organized as battalion, and elected officers. They proposed to sail for Mexico on the 11th of December, fully armed and equipped, to offer their services to the Liberal Government.

The Savage Mining Company to-day declared a dividend of $100 per foot.

All mining stocks continue to improve, the following being the closing quotations:—Yellow Jacket, $1630; Savage, $1[illegible]10; Ophir, $238; Empire Mill, $225; Chollar Potosi, $250; Gould & Curry, $650; Imperial, $184; Legal-tenders, 71½.

From Galveston—The Crossing of the Rio Grande.

By the New York Associated Press.

GALVESTON, December 7.—Flake's *Bulletin* has advices from Brownsville to the 2d inst. On the 30th ult., subsequent to the reception of General Sheridan's despatches, General Sedgwick appointed J. L. Sheridan, a civilian, as a commissioner, and demanded the surrender of Canales and his troops as prisoners of war to the United States. Canales replied that he would rather surrender to Escobedo, and did so, General Sedgwick agreeing.

Railroad Collision.

By the New York Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, December 8.—Last evening the up train from Allegheny City, and a special train coming west containing the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, collided a mile above Pratrona, Pa., on the Western Railroad. Six passengers were badly injured, and two of them are not expected to survive.

The "Asia" at Boston.

By the New York Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 8.—The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at midnight. Her mails went forward by the morning train, and will be due in Philadelphia to-night.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Cotton dull and lower; sales at 33@35c. Flour dull and unchanged; 4500 barrels sold. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn active and 3@4c. higher; Western mixed, $1 08@1 12. Oats are firm. Provisions quiet, but dull. Whisky dull.

A Heavy Lawsuit.—A suit by H. M. Rice vs. the City of St. Paul, involving property worth $200,000, was recently decided in the District Court at St. Paul. Mr. Rice, formerly United States Senator, was one of the original preemptors and proprietors of the Rice and Irvin addition to St. Paul, situated in the very centre of the city. In laying the lands out into blocks, the space occupied by the streets was given to the city by Mr. Rice, by his attorney. After about sixteen years Mr. Rice brings suit, and alleges a technical defect in the power of attorney, and asks to dispossess the city of several of its main thoroughfares. A verdict in his favor would have cost the city at least $200,000, in order to avoid having the streets closed, but the verdict was against Rice and in favor of the city.

New Application of India-Rubber.—In France, the time and material expended in packing wine bottles are of immense value. A great saving on this has been effected by the use of india-rubber rings, which, placed round the bottles, prevent all jar, and by keeping them apart, render breakage impossible. When the bottles are unpacked, the rings are put aside for subsequent use.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, December 8, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower, owing to the further decline in gold. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 5-20s of 1865 sold at 109; 6s of 1881 at 113¼; and July 7·30s at 105¼. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99½, a decline of ¼; and old do. at 96, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 3000 shares of Reading sold at from 54 81-100@55, ¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 68, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 28@28¼, an advance of ¼; 31 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 28¾ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 57 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 14¼, a slight decline; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 27 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Union was sold at 63; 139 was bid for First National; 230½ for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties'; 32 for Mechanics'; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Consolidation; and 68 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 56¼, no change; 24¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33½ for preferred do.; 86 for Morris Canal; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138¾; 11 A. M., 137¾; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137¾—a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 6@7 per cent., and loans at less rates are exceptional. In commercial paper little doing, and none but first-class names can be used. There is more demand from merchants at bank, and less inclination as well as ability to extend accommodations. From this time until New Year there may be expected the usual special demand always shown at this season, and full rates for money. From Congress no action is to be expected until after New Year, and nothing in the way of expansion then."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Catawissa Railroad preferred..... 28¼

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 US 6s '81 coup 113½ | $7000 Leh 6s, 84..... 91½
15000 5-20s, 65 cp Jy. 109 | 3000 do..... 91¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¾@137¾; Silver 4s and 5s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, December 8.—The Flour Market continues to be characterized by extreme quietude, but holders were firm in their views. There was no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased only enough to supply their pressing wants. Sales of 900 barrels, including superfine at $8@8·50, extras at $9@10·50, Northwestern extra family at $11@12·25, Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11·50@13 50, the latter rate for choice and fancy brands at $14@15 50, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull; we quote at $7·25@7·50 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Trade in Wheat continues in the same spiritless condition noted for some time past, and in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2 60@2 85; Southern do. at $2·90@3 10; and white at $3 20@3 30; 4000 bushels Western and spring sold on secret terms. Rye ranges from $1 30 to $1·40 for Western and Pennsylvania. There was a good demand for new yellow Corn, and 4000 bushels sold at 96c.@$1, according to dryness; old yellow is scarce, and commands $1 15. Oats are dull and lower; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at 66c. No sales were reported in either Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is selling at $9·50@10 25 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy is quiet, with small sales at $3 50@3 75. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $3 15.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Ohio at $2·43; Pennsylvania is held at $2 36@2 37.

The Public Debt of Austria.—The Austria Public Debt Commissioners have published in the Vienna *Gazette* a statement of the total debt of the empire to the 30th June, 1866. The figures show it to amount to 2,831,211,195 florins. The portion reimbursable and bearing interest is represented by 720,787,485 florins; not bearing interest, 313,334,643 florins; and the portion not repayable and bearing interest, 29,022 florins. A sum of 135,473,744 florins is required to pay the annual interest on the public debt, which has increased, since the end of December, 1865, by 234,831,693 florins.

Duels in Paris.—A Paris letter says:—"A duel is expected between a journalist and a novelist. The cause of it is that the former spoke ill of the works of the latter, and compared him to a 'Frankfort sausage.' There is impending, or has been fought, another duel between two scribes of the minor press, owing to one of them having called the other in print 'a bug.' A third affair is spoken of between a dramatic critic and a theatrical manager; cause of offense, that the manager, irate at a criticism on one of the pieces he had produced, designated the critic a blackguard."

The Alpine Charity.—It appears from the last official report of the Directors of the Hospice du Saint Gothard, addressed to the Government of Tessino, that from the 1st of October, 1865, to the 20th of September, 1866, 8391 poor travellers of all nations received in that establishment 22,980 rations of food, and were partly provided with clothing, chiefly shoes and stockings. Among those assisted were 63 ill and half dead with cold, who received especial care. The total expenses amounted to 8818f., and the receipts to 8507f.

A Gilded Newspaper.—The number of the *Gazetta di Venezia* of the 8th November, giving an account of the king's arrival, appeared with a border of gilt vignettes. The title is printed in gold, and the rest of the journal in blue ink.

An Antique Necklace.—At a sale in a London mansion, recently, a gold torque, or antique necklace, formed of twisted gold vines, and discovered in a gravel-pit in Norfolk, England, was disposed of for the sum of $155.

HAVANA ORANGES.

AN EXTRA LOT OF 300 BARRELS

SWEET HAVANA ORANGES,

Per Steamer "Stars and Stripes,"

Second Wharf Above Arch Street.

Now discharging, and for sale by

PRICHARD & BRO.,

12 8 2t **No. 3 ARCH Street.**

THE NEW YORK PRESS,

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

McCulloch on "Monopolies."

From the Tribune.

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch was formerly a Whig, and is accustomed still to assure his old friends that he is a moderate protectionist. He has an unquestionable right to be a free trader if his convictions lead him to be; yet there is a moral obligation to maintain a reasonable consistency between word and act, professed creed, and casual inculcation, which we regret to see disregarded—nay, defied—by our country's Minister of Finance. From the beginning to the end of his recent elaborate report, Mr. McCulloch talks as though he had never been a protectionist and never knew how to be. Take, for example the second of his "general principles" of taxation, of which he asserts that "the correctness has been proved by other nations," so that they "may be safely adopted as a guide to the legislation that is now required:"—

"2. That the duties upon imported commodities should correspond and harmonize with the taxes upon home productions and that these duties should not be so high as to be prohibitory, nor to *build up home monopolies*, nor to prevent that free exchange of commodities which is the life of commerce. Nor, on the other hand, should they be so low as to seriously impair the revenues, nor to subject the home manufacturers, burdened with heavy internal taxes, to a competition with cheap labor and larger capital which they may be unable to sustain."

What *is* a "monopoly?" Is it not an exclusive privilege, by law conferred on a designated person or persons, o produce or supply an article which others desired? Mr. McCulloch, for example, is our only Secretary of the Treasury, and while he retains his place, enjoys a monopoly of the privilege of uttering nonsense and sophistry (if he will), from the highest and most authorita ive financial position. But in what allowable, what conceivable sense, can a high duty imposed on a foreign product "build up home monopolies," while every person living in this country is at perfect liberty to produce just such (or better) articles, and sell them so cheap as he may?

Do let us have this matter made so clear that human audacity will not suffice to attempt its further perversion or mystification.

Let us suppose that there is one, and but one, mine of zinc, or plumbago, or nickel, in our country, and that this mine belongs to an individual or company; it might be fairly urged that a high duty on imported zinc, plumbago, or nickel (as the case may be), would create a gainful monopoly for the benent of that person or company. In other words, it would enable the owner or owners of that mine to sell their product (within certain limits) at their own price.

Now let us suppose Congress should impose a prohibitory duty—say $100 and upward per ton—on all imported iron, for instance, would any such result be produced? What would thenceforth regulate and govern the cost of iron to our consumers? At drst, for a very short time, there would be a deficient supply of iron, and a consequent enhancement of its price. But would not this fact inevitably, instantly stimulate and insure an increased home production of iron? Here are blown-out furnaces all over the land, standing idle because they cannot be run at a profit—would not an increase of even $5 per ton put many of these at once into blast again? And if the price were enhanced $10, $15, or $20 per ton, who does not know that more, and still more, of them would be set to work, and that new works would be erected whenever ore, coal, and lime could be conveniently brought together, giving employment to tens of thousands of blasters, choppers, masons, quarrymen, furnacemen, etc. etc. etc. Who that ever read a page or thought an hour on the subject does not know that this process of erecting new iron-works and reviving those now disused would go on so long as more iron could be made at a profit, or until the profit of this pursuit had been reduced to the average profit of business in general?

Is there any possible demur to this statement? Are not the elements of iron production abundant, widely diffused, and practically inexhoustible? Let us suppose all protectionists so stolid or so ignorant that they would persist in using their capital where it would yield them little or nothing, when they might make twenty-five to fifty per cent. by employing it in iron-making, would not free traders evince more common sense? If they now decline to invest in iron-making, is it not for the precise reason that they can do better—that is, make more—in some other vocation? And will they not rush into iron-making whenever they shall find this more profitable than their present pursuits? Nay, would not the very Britons who are now making iron for our market in the "fast-anchored isle," come (or send) over and make it here, if they could thus secure a larger profit than by making it where they now do?

Is there any answer to this statement of the case? If so, what is it? And if not, what reason or sense is there in Mr. McCulloch's bugbear of "building up home monopolies?" If what he says is the sheer, bald, palpable fallacy it seems to us, is it not discreditable to our country that its highest financial officer should presume to utter it?

That a "free exchange of commodities" is "the life of commerce," we have been hearing from free traders these forty years, during which every protective tariff has been confronted by the *Evening Post* and its echoes with predictions that our commerce would be ruined and our revenue dried up by its enactment. We have heretofore printed those prophesies, and contrasted them with the actual returns of both commerce and revenue accruing under those very tariffs of 1824, 1828, 1842, and 1861, which the *Post & Co.* asserted would destroy both commerce and revenue. There are many countries which have systematically ignored or rejected protection—Portugal, Turkey, Italy, Brazil, for instance—and we invite a comparison between their commerce and ours, especially in those years when protection was here in the ascendant. Mr. McCulloch's assertions cannot outweigh the statistics of all nations' treasury departments, our own included. We dare the Secretary to compile and present a tabular expose of our commerce and revenue under protection and free trade respectively. Such a table, fairly made up, would be more instructive and more valuable than a volume of naked and oft-refuted assertions.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Majority in Congress—How They Should Use Their Power.

From the Times.

The firmness of the Union majority in Congress cannot be doubted. There will be no flinching from the responsibilities of the hour—no evading the work to be done, or doing it imperfectly. And that moderation will be mingled with firmness, and the exercise of power tempered with prudence, seems at least probable.

The action of the Senate on one or two subjects shows that that body will not hesitate to use its opportunities as against unseemly haste. Its refusal to dispense with a reference to Committee in the case of the bill repealing the amnesty power of the President, and the delay in regard to the District of Columbia Suffrage bill, are indications of a desire that whatever is done shall be done in order. In neither of the cases is there any reason to apprehend difference of opinion between the two Houses as to the merits of the measure involved. The Senate majority are as fixed in their purposes as the majority of Representatives; and we do not apprehend difference either as to the nature of the objects to be accomplished or the means to be employed. It is simply a difference between precipitancy and deliberation; and the influence exerted by the Senate in favor of the latter will not be unwholesome.

Not that the Union majority in the House have evinced a disposition to be malignant, intolerant, or unreasonable. They are strong, but withal good-natured. They hold to the maxim that what should be done is best done quickly. They are resolved that there shall be no misunderstanding of their aims or their strength. But they have begun no idle quarrel with or about the President. And their proceedings in caucus, on Wednesday night, prove that the controlling element is averse to needless disputes within the party, and equally averse to any attempt of individuals to proscribe everybody and everything not exactly in harmony with their views. Energy and unity there should be—energy and unity there will be in party action when measures and principles are concerned; but the majority of the party are evidently disinclined to submit to dictation when neither measures nor principles are at stake.

If this course be adhered to, the chief danger to the party will be passed in safety. The only real causes for apprehension arise out of the excess of strength of which the party may carry matters with a too high hand, or it may boast. It may presume upon its ability, and ignore the possibilities of division, and throw away support which it can ill afford to spare. For the exigencies of the time call for all the power and for all the judgment which are at the command of the party. And to make these unitedly available, it will be necessary to discourage rash counsels, hold in check ambitious men, and so shape its policy that it shall commend itself to the sober sense and calm patriotism of the country. There should be substantial agreement between all shades of opinion. And this will be possible only if a spirit of mutual conciliation prevail.

If there were the slightest hope that the restoration question would be settled on the basis of the Constitutional amendment, the difficulties of the position would be comparatively inconsiderable. A little patience might then suffice for the occasion. But the hope does not, cannot exist. Other measures, of some sort, will be inevitable, unless we consent to acquiesce in the indefinite exclusion of the South, which would be unwise and unsafe for both sides. The country looks for a settlement, and will probably prefer it on a plan as near as possible to that sanctioned in the recent elections. But more radical measures may be a necessity. Restoration may have to make room for reconstruction. Of one conceivable substitute we have a foretaste in Mr. Sumner's resolutions; and a little thought will bring others to view of a character for which the public mind has yet been but imperfectly prepared.

What is preeminently desirable is, that nothing shall be done or attempted of a nature more radical than circumstances render absolutely necessary. The policy required is essentially a policy of gradual, de liberate development. If the amendment be, after all, ineffectual—if other steps must be taken to realize the results which the amendment has been intended to produce—let the exigencies of the position be made so apparent that the loyal people of the country shall be reconciled to both the agencies and the consequences. Their minds are fixed upon the cardinal point; they intend that all the States shall be brought into the Union upon terms satisfactory to the States that subdued the Rebellion. If one measure will not accomplish this, others must be tried. But in conjunction with this positive purpose is an unwillingness to employ more coercion than is manifestly indispensable. Hence it becomes expedient for the Union party in Congress to "make haste slowly," and to take care that every step shall be indicative of an anxiety to promote the true interests of both sections.

The Mexican Difficulty—The Official Correspondence between the United States and France.

From the Herald.

We have published an interesting budget of correspondence between our Government and that of France on the Mexican question, culminating in the existing difficulty with regard to Napoleon's non-fulfilment of his original engagement for the withdrawal of his troops. It thus appears that in May last the French Government was called upon to explain the object of reinforcing instead of reducing its army in Mexico; that in August Mr. Seward became very anxious to know the secret of the mysterious adventure of the Empress Carlotta from Mexico to Paris, and that the French semi-official journals affected to be incredulous as to this alleged adventure; that on the 16th of August Mr. Seward complains of the appointment of certain French army officers to important positions in the Government of Maximilian, thus making it officially a joint-stock concern somewhat offensive to the United States. On the 17th of August Mr. Hay writes to Mr. Seward that the visit of the Empress Carlotta to Paris will not affect the engagements of France with the United States or change of the Emperor's policy. On the 24th Mr. Seward communicates to Mr. Bigelow the President's proclamation nullifying Maximilian's Mexican paper blockade.

From this point to October 8 there appears to have been a resting spell, when Mr. Seward, in a despatch to Mr. Bigelow, begins to express his misgivings as to Napoleon's intentions touching the removal of his Mexican expeditionary forces. Mr. Bigelow, October 12 (the Atlantic cable being brought into requisition), replies in a general way that Napoleon is really anxious to get out of Mexico, if possible sooner than his stipulations require. He hopes to remove the last of his military establishments in March next. Upon this hint, as it appears, the Administration resolved to send at once a minister to Juarez, under the impression that there would be a fair opening for the reinstatement of the republic even in November.

The letter of instructions to our Minister, Mr. Campbell, dated October 20, follows next in order. After reciting the engagement of Napoleon to withdraw his troops in three instalments, and the reliance of the President upon the Emperor's good faith, and after expressing the hope that he may conclude to make a clean piece of work of it in November, and the opinion that Maximilian may probably evacuate the country in advance of the French troops, Mr. Campbell is left to his discretion as to his general movements, but is specially instructed to bear in mind that he goes to the republic of Mexico as represented by Juarez, and to no other Government; that he is not to embarrass the French in their departure; that the United States contemplate nothing like the conquest of Mexico, nor any aggrandizements in the way of Mexican lands; that neutrality our policy, but that General Sherman accompanies Mr. Campbell in order to assist in the re-establishment of the republic, and law and order therein, by such dispositions of the United States land and naval forces as he may deem expedient to this end. Mr. Campbell and the General are to look up Juarez at Chihuahua or elsewhere, or they will remain within a convenient distance, as may appear best, in order at the first opportunity to give him a helping hand. It next appears that General Grant was first designated to accompany Mr. Campbell, but that, as he found it inconvenient to go, General Sherman was selected in his place.

We come next to the particular difficulty with France in this business. Mr. Bigelow, under date of November 8, writes to Mr. Seward that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had informed him that Emperor would remov all his troops in the spring, but none before that time; and that, on being asked to explain this change in the programme, M. de Moustier had placed it on purely military reasons; and that subsequently the Emperor himself had made the same apology, to the effect that any reduction of his forces in Mexico now would imperil those remaining behind, and mildly suggested that the course pursued on the border by the United States had contributed to this state of things. He would give not another man nor another dollar to Maximilian—had counselled him to abdicate, and had sent out General Castelnau to look after the interests of France and Mexico, in view of the suggested abdication. Mr. Bigelow, after an honest and earnest remonstrance to the Emperor, left him with the impression that this embarrassment would be removed.

On the 9th of November Mr. Seward transmits to Mr. Bigelow a copy of his instructions to Mr. Campbell, for the information of the French Government, even to the reading of the despatch, if required. On the 22d of November the Secretary of War is informed of the existing condition of affairs, and is requested to give such new instructions to our military forces on the Rio Grande as he may deem expedient. On the 23d of November Mr. Campbell is informed of the situation, and on the same day we have the famous cable despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow. It is a pungent remonstrance to the French Government against the postponement of the promised withdrawal from Mexico of the first detachment of the French expeditionary corps—a postponement in which our Government, for reasons frankly communicated, cannot acquiesce. Our Minister to the Mexican republic cannot be recalled, nor his instructions modified; but still entertaining the hope of a pacific solution of this unexpected difficulty, and still relying upon the friendly protestations of France, the Mexican mission and the military forces of the United States on the border will be held aloof while awaiting further advices from Napoleon.

Thus ends the last budget of Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence on the Mexican imbroglio. It is an improvement upon all his preceding correspondence on this subject since the close of the Rebellion. From that day to this last letter he had been engaged in the unpleasant task of dislodging Napoleon from his "grand idea" of Mexico by protests, and warnings, and special pleadings, and endless demands for explanations of offensive things done, or for things promised and not performed until the country had lost all patience with this temporizing diplomacy. At length, from the embarrassing position in which the Administration is placed by this policy of indulgence and forbearance, the President himself finds it necessary to interpose with a decisive requisition, and the result is the recent cable despatch, as the solution of all this correspondence, announcing the gracious capitulation of Napoleon. Had this decisive course been adopted with the collapse of the Rebellion six months thereafter we might have had the Mexican republic reinstated in the Mexican capital. As it is, there is something of credit due even to Mr. Seward, for the patience, the diligence, and the tenacity with which he has held to his text, until we may say he has literally scolded Napoleon out of Mexico.

Territorial Governments for the Southern States.

From the World.

The South should feel neither terror nor depression at the growing favor with which this wild scheme is regarded by the Republican party. It proves that the Republican leaders despair of getting their heels on the necks of the Southern people by any other method. They perceive that there is no other way to get control of the suffrage and introduce the negroes to the ballot-box; no other wry to carry such amendments as they wish to engraft upon the Constitution; no other way to subject the domestic concerns of the South to Federal control. Turn and squirm as they may, they cannot escape the ugly fact that thirteen States stand like an immovable barrier against every amendment to the Constitution which the radicals wish to have adopted; that the number of States must rise to fifty-two to overcome this opposition; and that that number will not be reached in this century, if ever. Hence we see efforts already begun in both Houses of Congress for degrading these States into Territories, and the Republican press everywhere wheeling into line to march in this movement.

The South should take courage at this practical confession by the Republicans that they are reduced to their last trump, and can win only by a flagrant violation of the Constitution. So long as the Southern communities are recognized as States, the Constitution stands between them and further oppression. Unless they can be broken down as States, the radicals are checkmated, and will soon be made to bear the odium of keeping this dangerous question unsettled. They feel that it is incumbent on them to put this subject at rest in some way, and finding all other paths effectually closed, they attempt the desperate expedient of degrading great populous States into Territories, and governing them from Washington.

The South ought to rejoice to see the Republicans reduced to such straits, because it is perfectly certain the attempt cannot succeed, and that its failure will weaken, and perhaps divide and demoralize the party. The first difficulty the Republicans will encounter will be in agreeing upon the details of the territorial bill. If the State Governments are abolished, other Governments must immediately be substituted; for not even the radicals would wish to abandon the South to the horrors of anarchy. The negroes would not be safe in a community of outnumbering whites without the protection of some kind of government. If the new Territorial Governments should rest on universal suffrage, the preponderance of the white population would secure the election of hostile white officers. But this is the least of the obstacles to the success of the new plan. The executive and judicial officers of Territorial Governments are always appointed by the President, and so long as Mr. Johnson remains in office the radicals would gain nothing by the substitution of his appointees for the Governors and Judges elected under the State Governments. To be sure, he would have to send their names to the Senate for confirmation; but all the Senate could do would be to reject them, and await new appointments by the President. If the Senate kept rejecting his appointments as fast as he made them, the Territorial Governments could never go into operation, and the whole scheme would be frustrated. To accept such Territorial officers as the President would appoint would be no gain for the radicals over the present system, while to reject his appointments would defeat the operation of the Territorial scheme. The only effect of the Territorial project would be to exchange one dead-lock for another; the present dead-lock between the non-ratifying States and Congress for a dead-lock between the President and the Senate.

But supposing that, by some ingenious quirk, this difficulty could be flanked and passed, and the new governments put in operation against an adverse local public opinion, a new dead-lock would immediately be presented, in a constant conflict between prosecuting officers and Southern juries. Laws are of no force without penalties, and penalties can be inflicted only after a trial. For the punishment of ordinary crimes, and the ordinary administrasion of justice, Southern juries would doubtless give impartial verdicts under the new system, as they do now. But in enforcing the kind of laws which the Territorial scheme seeks to introduce, Southern juries could not be brought to agree, except on verdicts of acquittal. All laws of that class would be a dead letter, which vain attempts to execute would turn into derision.

These difficulties and obstacles will be apparent to Congress as soon as the Territorial project begins to be discussed in a practical view. It is contrary to all probability that the conflicting views which will naturally exist can be so completely reconciled as to secure the assent of two-thirds of both Houses to the details of any plan of government. But without two-thirds of both Houses it would be promptly knocked on the head by the veto, the dead-lock appearing in a new place.

But we will suppose that this barrier is broken through; that the Territorial bill is passed over the veto of the President; that the new officers are all appointed and sworn in; and a warrant issued for the arrest of some opposing citizen. His counsel immediately prosecute the officer for illegal arrest, and if the case is decided against him in the local court, it is appealed and the law point carried up, by rapid stages, to the Supreme Court of the United States. There can be no doubt whatever that the Territorial law would be decared null and set aside as unconstitutional, and thus the Territorial scheme, after months of exasperating agitation, would be an ignominious abortion.

Congress and the President.

From the Nation.

Supported by an overwhelming majority of the people, and for the most part re-elected to their seats, the majority of the Thirty-ninth Congress have returned to Washington under circumstances not unlike those under which the Long Parliament came together in 1640, and with a spirit very similar. That famous body, it will be remembered, was composed mainly of the same men who were summarily dismissed in the spring of the year by Charles the First, who attempted once more, for a few months, to govern without a Parliament. His temporary arrogance only irritated the Commons into severer measures, and he had to accept harder terms by far in November than had been offered to him in April.

So Congress, having been compelled to appeal to the people, and having been triumphantly sustained, is no longer disposed to hesitate and compromise, as it did all through last spring. So long as there was any possibility of conciliating Mr. Johnson, or any doubt as to the drift of public sentiment, Congress was anxious to avoid an open breach; and even when the breach was evidently final, Congress refused to do anything which seemed to imply a feeling of personal hostility to the President, or distrust of his intention to act within constitutional limits. This is no longer the case. Mr. Johnson has defied Congress with all the force of his vituperative powers, and has very plainly indicated his wish to find some excuse for breaking it up. Congress feels, therefore, no delicacy in dealing with him within the scope of its legitimate powers, and is evidently resolved to make him realize his defeat and future insignificance.

We hold that the events of the last few months will justify very stringent precautions against the dangerous tendencies of the President. He has shown a decided inclination to usurp power which does not belong to him, and ought to be rebuked for the past and restrained for the future. No action, short of impeachment, if decorous in form, can be too severe for this purpose; for Mr. Johnson is not a man who can be checked by mild and moderate restraints. Our views on the subject of impeachment we need not reiterate. The question is not likely to arise unless the President takes some new step in defiance of the popular will.

The bill introduced by Mr. Stevens, in relation to appointments to office, is in substance a good one. It is already ridiculed in some quarters as a mere measure for the protection of office-holders, and it is said that the country feels no interest in these squabbles for office. But the merit of the bill is that it will do more than any measure ever yet adopted in this country to diminish the number of these squabbles. The powers exercised by our Presidents, and especially by Mr. Johnson, in the matter of appointments to and removals from office, are utterly inconsistent with good government and with the real intent of the Constitution. If Mr. Johnson has, as he pretends, the power to remove an officer confirmed by the Senate, to appoint a successor without consulting the Senate, and to reappoint him after it has rejected him, then the Senate has no real voice in the matter, and the form of asking its consent is a ridiculous one. The subject is one of no small importance, and we trust that the present conflict between the executive and legislative departments will lead to a settlement of these questions upon a new and sound basis.

We should much regret, however, to see the appointment of revenue officers committed to the Supreme Court, as proposed by Mr. Kelley. No doubt it would just now greatly improve the character of the appointments, but it would eventually destroy the character of the court. The price is altogether too dear for the advantage to be gained. The impolicy of the measure is indeed so apparent that we cannot believe argument upon it to be necessary.

The reconstruction of the South will clearly be taken in hand by Congress in a more uncompromising spirit than at the previous session. The rejection of the Constitutional amendment by the entire South seems to be certain, and it is not likely that Congress will wait for any reconsideration of the subject. It is necessary that the South should be made to comprehend its position, and should no longer be allowed to suppose that it can dictate or even reject terms. Reconstruction is the duty of Congress, and not of the Southern States; nor has the former any more right to leave it at the option of the South whether the Union shall be restored, than it had in 1860 to leave it to Davis and Stephens to say whether the Union should be dissolved. The present condition of the South is not far removed from anarchy. If the governments set up by Mr. Johnson are legitimate State Governments, they are entitled to representation in Congress. If they are not entitled to this, they are bald usurpations, having no more claim to recognition than the Empire of Mexico. This is a condition of affairs in which Congress has no moral right to leave any part of the Union. Whether the people immediately concerned prefer anarchy or not, the interest of the whole people of the United States forbids that anarchy should be tolerated in any State. And this, we think, will be the decision of Congress at its present session.

The situation of Mr. Johnson is certainly pitiable. Not many days will pass before he will be deprived of all his strength; and he is even now utterly without influence, even in the party which gives him a nominal support. His continuance in office may lead to positively beneficial results, in bringing about a reduction of the Executive power, which has been growing so dangerously of late years. Distrusted by all parties, there will be no determined opposition to any reasonable measure for limiting his power, and thus a benefit may be conferred upon the nation which never could have been looked for from a legislature acting in harmony with the executive department.

The President's Message is really not worth commenting on. It repeats the old arguments for the unconditional admission of Southern Representatives, but plainly with a discouraged spirit. It is not belligerent towards foreign powers, for which we may be thankful. As it could not be expected to do any good, it is some relief to be able to say that it will do no harm. Like its author, it is without influence and without importance. Congress is now, practically, the entire Government of the United States. A great responsibility therefore rests upon it. We are glad that it is disposed to be thorough in its work, that it is fearless and resolute. We hope that it will cast aside all demagogulism, and act with prudence, steadiness, and wisdom, as well as with courage and firmness.

We feel bound to protest one more, however, against the practice with which the session has been opened, of stifling debate by the use of the "previous question." We repeat, that a legislature which decides without discussing, and refuses to hear the minority, is guilty of as great a scandal as a judge who decides without hearing both parties. What with the custom of framing measures secretly in committee, and bringing them before the House simply for the purpose of reading them, and the custom of gagging the minority by the "previous question" on all occasions of importance, Congress is rapidly losing the character of a deliberative body.

An assembly which legislates without deliberating is little better, or may become little better, than an elective camarilla. Half-a-dozen men may shape all its action, secretly, and the main body vote under their orders without taking the trouble to think, much less to give reasons for their opinion. The fact that the President has now been reduced to comparative insignificance, and that Congress is virtually in possession of the Government of the country, instead of exempting it from the necessity of debate and deliberation, render debate and deliberation more necessary than ever. To pass a bill taking away from him a power conferred by a previous Congress, as has just been done, without saying one word in explanation, is in the highest degree discourteous.

It may be said that his conduct has deprived him of all claim to courtesy, and perhaps it has; but no misconduct of which he or any one else may be guilty can in the least degree diminish the obligation under which Congress lies to do all things decently and in order, to preserve its own character and the character of its proceedings free from reproach, and to show proper respect to the people whom it serves. No mark of that respect is more important than a rigid observance of the time-honored parliamentary practice of arguing before voting. The practice of voting without arguing is still in its infancy, and Mr. Johnson's excesses, and the excitement of the war, blind the public, we fear, to its danger. But it cannot be checked a minute too soon. It will, if allowed to run, develop a temper amongst politicians which would soon make representative institutions a sorry farce.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
UNION LEAGUE
OF PHILADELPHIA
WILL BE HELD AT THE
LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON MONDAY, December 10, at 8 O'Clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 4 6 SECRETARY.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq. having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the ALLEGHENY AND PITTSBURG OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after Monday, 10th inst.
D. VANDERVEER, Treasurer.
December 3, 1866. 12 4 tuthsa6*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS SECOND-HAND SAFES.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

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CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETING
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
10 27stuth2m No. 37 S. SECOND Street, Between Chesnut and Market.

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WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Room,
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They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them at
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A new and very choice article. Every family should use it.
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JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 1§

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WATCHES. JEWELRY.
Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.
They solicit an inspection of their goods.
C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. RULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,
Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.
A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp
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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 3§
L. LADOMUS. T. POWELL. L. F. FIEGEL.

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ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
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FOR
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Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 20

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THE LIFE OF OUR LORD.

HIS BAPTISM.

The above theme formed part of a series of discourses now being delivered by the Rev. J. W. Schenck, Pastor of the Third Reformed Dutch Church, Tenth and Filbert streets. There are numerous points in this discourse which thrilled his hearers with awe in the contemplation of this scene in the life of our Lord. It must be perused to approximate an appreciation of the beauty and high order of mind apparent in this sermon. The text was from Matt. iii., 13:—

"There cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan, unto John, to be baptized of him."

When men would gain knowledge of the general physical characteristics of a region of country, they choose representative spots, and study them, instead of examining every inch. Thus does the geologist, the botanist. Thus do those who determine the general climate temperature, and mete prology of the various parts of our earth. The God of nature has so established and directed the laws which govern these facts of creation, that a small portion suffices to define the ruling features of an entire section. And so uniform is this fact that science has been able definitely to locate zones as climate belts, and to measure the bounds of storms, and to fix the limits of fruitfulness and sterility. And so well do these methods answer this end, that no intringement has been made upon them by successive and improving generations, as they search for increasing knowledge of these things.

On a like principle do we attain to the knowledge of at least twenty-eight years of the life of our Lord.

The detailed account of the surroundings of the birth of His Son, our Saviour, through whom we are constrained to adore Him, and with the magi, present to Him, the choicest, costliest, dearest of our heart's treasures, awakens desires to see that detail carried on, through His childhood and youth, up to His full development; the man who was to be "the refuge from the coming storm, and covert from the tempest!" But God determines otherwise. He chooses a single spot in each leads us into an examination of it, and bids us take our survey of the whole region from that standpoint. And what sublimity rises before our view, as we look at His childhood in the light of the inspired declaration, "The child grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon Him!" And how in peerless magnificence looms up his youth before us, as is sketched in that scene in which he presents him uttering that wonderful "My Father," which points to His real relations and mingles with this, that strange subjection to human parents, through which, while He grows in wisdom and in stature," He "increases in favor with God and man!" And who finds not these single incidents really representative in their character, fully determining what the whole of each period was? But His manhood in which His great mission as the anointed of God was to be wrought out, and the great foundations of life and hope, righteousness in Him, were to be laid, is not so shown to us. Here God takes us by the hand and leads us close to every inch of the wonderful region, that we may see and learn how fertile is the career of Christ in light, and guidance and blessing.

Jesus has attained the age of thirty years. This is the legal age. Here the Prophet and the Priest step forth upon the active duties of their office. And, now, Jesus walks forth from His obscurity, never again to be hidden. He comes out of Galilee to Jordan, that John, who has for six months preached Him as about to appear, may officially point him out to men, as well as personally know Him himself. And here begins an earthly career short indeed, being only three years in continuance. But, though short, it makes a history, varied, rich, wonderful, magnificent, and withal interesting and useful to men, beyond all annals of heroes, sages, worthies, the world may furnish beside. The history of a man, indeed; but, in that man, the history of "the Wonderful, Counsellor, the Father of Eternity, the Prince of Peace." Upon whose shoulder is "the government," and "of the increase of whose government and peace there shall be no end!" There are names that grace the chronicles of human achievement, in government, in struggle for sacred principle and right, in philosophy, in philanthropy, in religion, of whom we read with interest and wonder, and whose memory we are glad to enshrine in our affections and perpetuate in monuments of material enduring. And while we read and cherish, we send out praise and thanksfulness, beyond and above these actors in the scene of their doings, to the Great Power, almighty, wise, beneficent, that graciously wrought these wonders in and through them. Whatever our emotions, we feel that we read, though of men wise, noble, great, good, ay, holy, yet of *men only*—men dependent for all they achieved upon that *grace* which is not enfeebled in its operations even when employing weak instruments. But when we read this narrative of Jesus' public ministry of but three years' duration, we instinctively put ourselves in reverent attitude. At every stage of our progress we pause, amazed and mute. He speaks! we hear, awe-struck, as if the heavens rumbled, or voice of angels sounded. He works! we look on aghast, as if the almighty energy that called the creation into being were exerting itself. He suffers! and our lips are compressed, our breath is held, our forms are nailed to the spot. We move not, speak not, think not, scarcely breathe! We only mutely adore, as if the heart of the universe were wrenched in agony, and carrying in its rent affections the burden of a world's condemnation. Out of the limits of human being we are borne into a region strange, marvellous, unearthly.

We can stand by a breastwork of most ponderous strength and exquisite finish, that stays the current of the noblest stream, to furnish power for man's service, and freely express our admiration and appreciation of the skill and enterprise manifest. But of character akin only to a sense of littleness and insignificance are our emotions when we look for the first time on Niagara's mighty cataract! As that river rushes and roars and foams through those terrific rapids, as if hastening to their resistless plunge over the fearful precipice in measureless mass, we find ourselves speechless, non-admiring, because we dare not venture an opinion! The former we know man by his own power wrought; the latter we feel to be the resistless flood, pouring, at His command, from the hollow of His hand, who built, by a word, the precipice over which, with such swiftness and might, those waters leap into the frightful depths below. Like this the effect of looking into this inimitable, this strange narrative. Before us we feel are laid out the sayings, works, and sufferings of the God-man. When He speaks we recognize Him who declares Himself the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the ending, the first and the last, "The Eternal Wisdom," "the Word of God!" "He speaks as one having authority, and not as the Scribes." When He works we perceive Him in whom "dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily," and whose is "all power in heaven and upon earth;" who "upholdeth all things by the Word of His power!" He works as one who controlleth all things; who "speaks, and it is done; who commands, and it stands fast." And when He suffers, we see in that anguished form, nailed so submissively to the torturing and accursed cross—ay, in its lifelessness before the expected time of decease—the Word fulfilled:—"No man taketh my life from me, but I lay it down of myself; I have power to lay it down!" And when He comes forth from the sealed and guarded tomb, then in full personification, we see the truth of the rest:—"I have power to take my life again." He dies, and rises again, as one who "cannot be holden of death."

The opening event of this strange history now claims our attention. Let us repair to Jordan's memorable shores—memorable, as once trodden by Israel, as they came, under Divine leadership, to the possession of the promised land—fitting that the place of witness to the fulfilment of one part of the promise to and concerning Abraham's seed should be the scene of the manifestation to Israel of the completion of fulfilment. Let us reverently wait here, and watch to see what shall transpire. Reverently we say, for hear, the Forerunner speaks. I am "the voice of one crying in the wilderness, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make His paths straight!'" "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but He that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear. He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire; whose fan is in His hand, and He will thoroughly purge His floor, and gather His wheat into His garner; but He will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire." And now follow his hand as he points in the direction of Galilee, and singles out an approaching form, and says, "This is He of whom I spake, He that cometh after me is before me; for He was before me, and of His fulness have all we received, and grace for grace." And who is it that comes? Fair and comely is his appearance, graceful His carriage, majestic His expression. Be still and do reverence, John seems to say; a greater than Moses approaches. "The law was given by Moses," but "grace and truth," which have devised the way and means of release from the law's dread curse, "came by" Him. "Jesus Christ." Ay, more. The great God hath never been brought to mortal sight. But He who comes, "who is the image of the invisible God," "the only begotten Son;" He, in His person and the works He doeth, "hath declared Him." He who comes, then, is the gracious Saviour Christ the Lord! The Son of God! But we are not simply to look upon that wonderful being. Now hear, and learn to trust and to adore! He approaches John; perhaps speaks. However it be, John understands; and we perceive that His object, strange to relate, is "to be baptized" by him! We are filled with wonder that the Great Superior should seek this honor of the inferior. John sympathizes with us, and shrinks from the task. "I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me?" What shall explain this unusual, unexpected movement? John's baptism is with water unto repentance. But need He, who "knows no sin," to make any sign of repentance? John's baptism signifies purification. But needs He purification, or even the sign of it, who is "the Holy One of God!" Not for these elements of that ordinance, evidently, comes He. No! not even thus to signify His close relation to the humanity. He came to live to honor and glory. For as such, His every work and way must show His native exemption from the sin and corruption from which He came to deliver men. That he comes to John to be baptized seems to indicate another and extraordinary element in that baptism, adapted to Him and His present circumstances. And so it is. John's baptism does not exhaust itself as the sign of purification, and the way of expressing repentance. It involves more: Its leading fundamental idea is that of preparation and consecration. It marks in its subjects the commencement of a new course of life. Jesus is about to enter upon His peculiar course of life as the Anointed of God. He comes to be publicly set apart to His special work. But why choose John's baptism for this object? Why not go to the temple and use the water and the oil there consecrated to this purpose? We see, my friends, in the unusual method adopted, the employment of an agency specially raised up (for such was John's baptism), the beginning of a series of unusual events. Events which prophecy declared would evince to the Israelites the Messiah, indeed, come. John, who was "sent to bear witness of that light" which "lighteth every man that cometh into the world," has for six months proclaimed His coming, saying, "Repent ye, for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand." And now, on him, the appointed Forerunner, it devolves, to point out, to Israel the person of Messiah, and publicly to induct Him, by special process, into His office. And this leads us to notice a peculiar element and province of John's baptism, which he himself specially proclaims. The day after His baptism, John, pointing to Jesus, says, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world!" "This is He of whom I spake; after me cometh a man which is preferred before me, for He was before me, and I knew Him not, but that He should be made manifest to Israel, therefore am I come, baptizing with water." This is the point in this baptism, that especially made it fitting that our Lord should use it. It was appointed that while many were baptized unto repentance, confessing their sins, John might, in his ordinary work, by the same process, officially show Jesus, the Christ, unto Israel.

It is true, our Lord would honor the ordinance in its application to other uses; but it is clear John would never have come baptizing, but to perform this specific duty in this specific way.

Our Lord's reply to John's modest question further leads into His design, in coming to be baptized of him. "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh *us* to fulfill all righteousness." Behold here the striking contrast between Him and other subjects of John's baptism. The latter make confession of sin. He makes avowal of righteousness. He not only answers John's question, but He gives implied testimony to the principle of His whole course of self-renunciation and self-substitution. As in later times He speaks of His sufferings as a baptism, so does He now already "contemplate in baptism His sufferings." And in what a striking form is all this brought before us as He says, "It becometh us" thus to "fulfil all righteousness!" What a powerful evidence of His consciousness of the necessity of perfect obedience to all the Divine specifications, in order to work out effectually the sublime plan of redemption! But He says not it becometh "me," nor "you," but "*us*." It is not difficult to see that this extends His sublime thought even beyond Him and John. He evidently designs to shadow here that "fellowship of His sufferings," "being made conformable to His death," which they enjoy who "win Christ and are found in Him," "having the righteousness which is of God by faith."

He utters this as the Son of Man, in the name of humanity. "He, indeed, is pre-eminently the Fulfiller; but all who become participators of His righteousness fulfil in Him, and through Him, the same righteousness, and in the same way." It is therefore evident that John's baptism is, in His case, put to an exclusive and even extraordinary use, even to His "anointing to that sacrifice of Himself for sinners which now first properly begins." The offices on which our own Lord was now entering were those of Prophet and High Priest, in both of which anointing was required. But while he executed both these offices, His work here consisted specially and chiefly of the functions of High Priest. His life was His sacrifice, culminating in His death. He "became obedient unto death." The "fulfilling all righteousness," on our Lord's part, is on this wise. The first requirement in consecrating the High Priest was: "Aaron and his sons thou shalt bring, * * * and shalt wash them with water." In His baptism our Lord "fulfilled" this literally in the use of water, but extraordinarily in the manner and form of its use. Next, on Aaron were to be placed his full official robes, to distinguish him. Then he was to be anointed with oil. These latter, indeed, were not fulfilled in the ordinary way. But behold how, as befitted His exalted character, as made a High Priest, not without an oath, and not after the order of Aaron, but Melchisedek. He does carry out, in an extraordinary manner, the underlying principle, which was, by the usage in the case, "the order" of Aaron, only symbolized. As He comes from the water "the heavens open unto Him, and the Spirit of God, descending like a dove, lights upon Him." Here is that which He Himself declared His anointing, when He applied to Himself the prophetic words, as fulfilled in Him, "The spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because He hath annointed me!" And now look up and hear, and behold the livery of office put on Him by the Father, audibly speaking, and there came a voice from Heaven:—"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." The strength of the terms here used is worthy of note. "Beloved" means not merely best beloved, nor only one beloved but only beloved, in that high sense that admits not of imitation or comparison; and "well pleased" is given in that peculiar form of the Greek verb which denotes the eternal act of loving contemplation with which the Father regards the Son.

My friends, the scene has passed before you. How does it strike you? Is this ceremony ordinary? Can its object be ordinary? Is He who observes it ordinary? O! men! be reminded that here begins the actual work of redeeming sinners from the bondage of sin and the curse of the law. Here is the first step in that "being made perfect through suffering" which "behooved Him" who would "bring many souls to glory!" Hence steps He forth upon His strange career who "bare our griefs and carried our sorrows!" Ay, be reminded that He, humble in appearance, thus solemnly and strikingly inducted into office, is that Great One, who "is able to save them to the uttermost that come to God by Him." To give you confidence to seek this redemption by the faith of this sacrifice, you have Him, on His own part, "fulfilling all righteousness," and the entire Trinity of the Godhead participating in His ordination to His work. The Spirit anointing by descending upon Him; the Father, in audible word, declaring Him His only beloved, always and eternally accepted Son. Be reminded further, that here begins the motion of that fan, the purging of that floor, the separation of that wheat and chaff, the filling of that garner, and the kindling of that unquenchable fire! O, friends! it lays before you the life eternal and the death everlasting. And be reminded further that if you suffer the latter, it is because you choose it—choose it in the face of most winning influences, designed to commend and press you to the former. Oh! resist not its pressure, but yield; and by the way of the cross go to a seat beside the risen Jesus on His throne! One evangelist tells us that this Heaven-sealing of Him occurred while he was *praying*. Here, and at the close of His work, is a singular coincidence. Just before He came to the cross He prayed, "Father, glorify Thy name." It was *then*, also, a voice came from Heaven saying, "I have both glorified it and will glorify it again." Brethren in Christ, behold in this the efficacy of prayer. And more than this, behold how, at the outset as at the end, the great Intercessor is assured, and we are assured, "the Father heareth him always." And, therefore, behold how safe and sure your case entrusted to Him! Ay, how effective your prayers in His name, and sent through Him to our Father!" And, friends, out of Christ, what loss to you that you have Him not your Advocate, nor pray in His name! To be without Him, your daysman, is to thrust yourselves into the grasp of the law to abide by its decisions! To have not Him, for a Mediator is to have no way of peace with an offended God! To pray not in His name is to reach not the ear of Mercy! There is *no promise* to any out of or without Christ! Only His image wrought in you by the Holy Spirit, through repentance and faith in Him, is known, and only known as through Him, it comes at the throne of the Most High! Friends, you cannot live without His advocacy; you cannot stand in the judgment without His advocacy; therefore lose not time in seeking to be "found in Him," and thus securing it; and be encouraged by His own word, "Him that cometh to me," etc.

Now, friends, Jesus Christ is now officially before you as Mediator and Redeemer. The seal of Heaven is upon Him. And as you reject Him, at the peril of Heaven's official wrath, so you receive Him in the assurance of Heaven's official acceptance and favor. And now, when He comes to you "declaring the Father," proclaiming Himself "the way, the truth, and the life," pointing you to His Cross as your peace, inviting you to come to Him with your burdens, and by taking His yoke upon you, and learning of Him, receive rest unto your souls; commanding, and basing your friendship to Him on obedience. Be sure that in just simplicity receiving and shaping your whole course after His directions, you run no risk. Nay, be sure that thus only you go into the path of safety. For He presents His own claims, based upon this very portion of His history in this way. "There is another that beareth witness of me, and I know that the witness which He witnesseth of me is true. Ye sent unto John, and He bare witness unto the truth. But I receive not testimony from man; but these things I say, that ye might be saved. He was a burning and shining light; and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light. But I have greater witness than that of John; for the works which the Father hath given me to finish, the same works that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me. And the Father Himself that sent me, hath borne witness of me." He was speaking to those who doubtless had stood and viewed this scene at Jordan. And He refers to the voice there heard from Heaven, and to the descent of the Spirit in visible form. For He asks, (as the words may be properly rendered), "Have ye not heard His voice, and have ye not seen His shape?"

Could sounder credentials be offered, or even asked? Friends, Jesus' title to your faith and reverence and worship and service rests on no slight foundation. His exalted nature as God at once decides His right to teach, to command you. And even His assumed office as Mediator and Redeemer comes before you with authority attested and confirmed under the hand and seal direct of the Eternal Father. You frequently place your property, your happiness, ay, your life, in the hands of those whose power is by no means such guarantee as His; whose right cannot begin to compare its basis with His; whose credentials and consequent authority and responsibility are a rope of sand in comparison with His. You do receive the witness of men and stake your all upon it. Let me remind you the witness of God is greater. And what Jesus asks you to do on the basis of that greater witness, is no more than to stake your all on His word and works, and make Him your security! But, what He desires to furnish you through this staking your all, is infinitely more than you can accrue from all that man can promise. It is liberty. It is peace. It is life. It is hope. It is a crown. It is an eternal seat with Him on His throne, and participation with Him in His glory! Be warned not to prepare an eternity of shame for yourself, and bitter remorse—the cause, your folly in refusing to receive the witness of God, on which hangs your eternal destiny, while to secure paltry earth you did receive the lesser witness of men.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*

ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.—It may gratify the art-loving public to learn that the combined body of Philadelphia artists have made strenuous and successful efforts to present a full line of fine pictures at their Exhibition Rooms, No 927 Chesnut street. The galleries of Messrs. McClees and McCann will be crowded with works of rare merit. The public will have an opportunity to examine them all next week until Friday evening, at which time the sale will take place. Among the works deserving of special attention may be mentioned those of Rothermel, Sully, Moran, Lewis, and Faulkner. This exhibition of artistic merit is gotten up every year. Most of the gentlemen are natives, and all are residents of Philadelphia.

Mr. S Galvan is admirably represented, particularly by a large picture called "A Woodland Scene in the White Mountains." The fidelity with which the detail is rendered is admirable, while the effect of light and shade is exceedingly correct. The smaller pictures of this artist are pleasing in design and delicate in execution.

Mr. Milne Ramsey sends five pictures. The specialty of this young and talented artist is fruitery, tempting to the eye, and luscious enough to steal right out of the canvas, if the artist would only turn his back and not witness the theft. Mr. Ramsey's compositions command very high prices. "The Bachelor's Lunch," with a cigar stump, puffing smoke into the air, the mug of ale, cheese and bread scattered around, is very truthful. He is remarkable for fidelity in colors and naturalness of execution, his graces being the embodiment of excellence in painting.

Mr. Frank D. Briscoe will present four pictures, mostly of marine subjects. Like the great Hogues of Paris, this artist finds his talented brush on the sea." There is a freshness of touch, a breeziness of atmosphere that is thoroughly delightful; one can sit in his parlor and enjoy a magnificent sail merely by ideality, in looking at three paintings.

E. B. Bensell sends three pictures, the most prominent of which is the "Hostelrie" scene between "Falstaff" and "Bardolph," where the immortal mountain of flesh makes mimic of Bardolph's red face. The painting is beautiful in contrasted colors, and will be greatly admired.

George F. Bensell proposes five pictures, the most prominent and beautiful being the "Valley of Wyoming," which will prove a great attraction. This artist is well known in this city from his compositions entitled "Undine" and "Hiawatha."

Mr. Fagan sends two pictures, which show a marked improvement on former efforts.

Mr. D Knight remits four pieces of eight by ten inches, beautifully painted and very correct. Besides these, he will have a large painting, entitled "Family Cares," in which a pretty little girl is administering medicine to her doll. The anxiety of the child's face is well portrayed, and the picture will command admiration.

Mr. J. Bryan Wilson sends two pictures, "A Lion feeding in the Jungle," and a grazing scene; the former will excite remark for its wonderful truth to nature.

Mr. R. Heber Reed sends a number of magnificent executions, among which are "Woodland Way," a scene from nature, with the golden sun tinting the trees, "A Little too Venturesome," and "First Winter Day." One of the most gorgeous paintings in the entire exhibition will be Mr Reed's scene of the "Poisoning of the Countess," from Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Kenilworth." The youth of this artist promises great advancement in his profession.

MEETING OF THE FIRE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee on Fire and Trusts of Councils was held last evening, for the purpose of considering the ordinance to reorganize the Fire Department, which was referred to the Committee on Thursday, and to receive suggestions from representatives of the Fire Department. The committee appointed by a convention of firemen were present, also representatives from the Fire Association, and leading members of the department.

Mr. Showaker, Chairman of the Committee of Firemen, stated that the firemen were in favor of reorganizing the Fire Department, but were opposed to the bill offered in Councils, because it was the first step to a paid Fire Department; also, it deprived the firemen of the privilege of electing their own Chief and Assistants. He concluded by submitting an ordinance, which the Committee of Firemen desired adopted in the place of the one referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire.

The new ordinance proposes to strike out the first section and insert as follows:—"One member of the Trustees of the Fire Association and one of the United Firemen's Insurance Company, to be annually elected by themselves; one member of the Board of Underwriters; three persons elected by one delegate from each fire company, and three elected by Select and Common Councils, shall constitute a Board of Fire Commissioners." The other sections it was not proposed to alter materially.

Mr. Lyndall stated that one of the great difficulties in the Fire Department was that there were too many steamers.

The Chief Engineer, in answer to a question from Mr Stokley, said that not more than one-third of the steamers could get a supply of water at any one time, and then they must be in the neighborhood of a large main. The Chief also stated that he was opposed to mixing up the police with the Fire Department, and was in favor of the firemen electing their own officers.

Several of the firemen present were of the opinion that the companies should be redistricted, and the number of steamers reduced.

After the firemen had retired, a motion was made that the Committee report back to Councils the bill as reported by Mr. Evans.

It was moved to amend by striking out Chief of Police as one of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and insert a member of the Fire Department, elected by the Fire Association; which was agreed to, and the first section was adopted.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, as agreed upon will therefore consist of the Mayor of the city, Fire Marshal, a member of the Fire Department, a trustee of the Fire Association, one from the United Firemen's Insurance Company, one member of the Board of Underwriters, and the Presidents of Select and Common Councils.

After the adoption of the second and third sections of the original bill, the committee adjourned until Tuesday next.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENT.—For some months past the First Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, on Buttonwood street, below Sixth, has been undergoing very extensive improvements, which speak well for the taste and vigorous life of the congregation worshiping there. The interior has been entirely remodelled. A new marble pulpit, of beautiful design and admirable size, has been constructed. The ceiling and walls have been finely frescoed. The pews have been richly upholstered, and the floor elegantly carpeted. Walnut inside shutter blinds have been put up, unique gas fixtures introduced, etc., while the exterior has been repainted, and the front altered, so as to correspond with the improvements within.

The whole cost, we understand, is about $18,000. This edifice, now one of the most handsome churches in the city, will be rededicated to-morrow. The sermon in the morning will be preached by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Shepherd, D. D., and in the evening by Rev. Daniel March, D. D. Doubtless these services will be very interesting, and fully attended.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Charles Morris, a stone-mason, who was killed by the falling of a brewery in the course of construction at Belmont, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, on Wednesday last. Mechanics at work at the building were examined as witnesses, and the carpenters testified that the stone walls were not properly tied together; while the stone-masons testified that the cause of the fall was not the want of a proper construction of the walls, but was due to the lintels over the window heads not being of sufficient thickness, to the joist placed on them extending too far through the wall, and to an attempt to wedge the wall up when it began to settle.

The boss stone-masons, Phineas Grace and William Carlin, testified that the walls were well built, and that pains were taken to tie them together, while John Custer, the carpenter employed to superintend the work, and William Baldwin, a journeyman carpenter, testified that bulges in the walls were noticed some time before the falling of the building, the outer shell of the wall separating from the inner. All of the witnesses testified that Mr. Austin, the owner, had given orders to have the best of material, and was paying by the perch for laying the stone.

Mr. W. W. Binder, carpenter and builder, who had gone at the instance of Mr. Austin to examine the ruins of the building which fell, and to inspect the new structure adjoining, which yet stands testified that the latter is not secure, in consequence of the split in the centre of the walls, and he had recommended that it be taken down. The mortar used in the building which fell he did not consider good, as he had found lumps of lime in it, and it did not appear to adhere well.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said George Morris came to his death by the falling of a building at Belmont, December 5, 1866. From the evidence before us we censure Messrs. Grace & Carlin, contractors for the stone work, for the bad workmanship in the construction of said building, as it was in evidence that the walls were not properly tied, and for using mortar of an inferior quality."

SUICIDE AND INQUEST.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Susan Webster, aged fifty-three years, residing at No. 873 N. Eighth street, above Parrish, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. The deceased had been laboring under an attack of nervous paralysis, and was melancholy for some time. She had frequently said she would make away with herself. Fears were entertained that she would accomplish her threats, and everything that would contribute to the fatal deed was hidden away. One day last week the deceased asked her housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Low, to show her which was the vein in her arm that, if severed, would produce death, but she would not show her. She then again reiterated her threat. Yesterday she procured a razor belonging to her husband without the knowledge of any one, and proceeded to the second story front chamber, and there fulfilled her previous threats.

From the appearance of the room and the deceased, the act must have been committed while standing before the looking glass, which was hanging on the wall of the chamber. Under the glass stands a bureau, the corner of which was saturated with blood. The deceased was lying on her back, both hands being on her breast. Across her throat was a frightful gash, severing the windpipe and jugular vein. The body presented a ghastly appearance, being surrounded by pools of blood. Mrs. Webster had been down stairs during the morning and only left a short time when her lifeless body was discovered.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict that the "said Susan Webster came to her death from a wound inflicted on herself by a razor."

A NOBLE TRIBUTE TO THE SONS OF NEW JERSEY.—There has been recently erected in the city of Camden a splendid and lasting monument to the soldiers of Camden county who were killed during the late Rebellion. The monument is of granite, having a base 6 feet square; a die or pedestal 4 feet square by 4 feet 6 inches high; and an obelisk 25 feet 9 inches high, 3 feet square at the base, in a single stone that weighs over sixteen tons, being of the most perfect proportions, the whole surmounted by a bronzed eagle of fine proportions and workmanship, forming a monument noble in design, as enduring as time,—a most worthy tribute to the patriots whose memory it is intended to perpetuate.

The designers and contractors of this monument are engaged on a similar memorial, to be erected in Allegheny City, near Pittsburg, Pa., to commemorate and perpetuate the names of the men, women, and children who were killed by the explosion at the Arsenal in that city in 1862. This will be erected by the citizens of the place as a public tribute to those who were sacrificed while pursuing their duty to their country. A committee is now here to inspect and receive the same.

Still another monument is being erected at Laurel Hill, of the same material, showing conclusively that the public are fully appreciating the enduring quality of the materials and superior skill of our fellow-citizens, Messrs. Comber & Co., at whose establishment the above monuments have been executed.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—We copy the following from the *West Jersey Press*:—

"We know of no place to which we can recommend our readers in search of holiday presents, where they can find a more elegant and varied stock to select from, than the Jewelery Store of our friend William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, Philadelphia. His store has recently been thoroughly refitted, and large additions made to his stock, until the proprietor boasts of the finest assortment of Jewelry in Philadelphia for holiday presents. A long acquaintance with Mr. Cassidy enables us to commend him as as a gentleman of strict business integrity, and his goods will prove all they are represented. Reader, if you want a gold watch, breastpin, ring, or any other article of Jewelry for your wife, sister, or the sister of any other man, you will find just the thing at No. 12 South Second Street, Philadelphia."

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REFERENCES.—General A. J. Pleasonton No 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 61 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street below Fifth; M. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut; Ed. McLane, late this city, A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with many others.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.

A Plain Statement of the Case.

THERE are but two theories concerning the effect of the Rebellion upon the Southern State organizations. The first is that it had no effect upon them to invalidate them, but that they continued throughout the whole war to remain lawful and constitutional governments.

If this theory be *true*, then President Johnson had no right to overthrow these governments at the close of the war; and the organizations he has erected in their places exist merely as the product of revolution and Executive usurpation.

The other theory is, that by the Rebellion the Southern State Governments, though existing as *de facto* Governments throughout the war, ceased to be lawful State governments in the eye of the Constitution, and were mere *Rebel* organizations. Hence they were naturally overthrown with the overthrow of the Rebellion itself.

If this theory be correct, then with the downfall of the Rebellion the Southern communities were without civil governments. Their Rebel State Governments had vanished with the overthrow of the Rebel forces. There was land, and there were people; but there was no organization, no Government, no civil *State*. The land and the people were a portion of the United States, and so a part of the "Union," just as Montana and Idaho are; but they were no longer *States* of the Union. Now, the simple question arises, Who, under our form of government, has the right *to make a State?*

Clearly an unorganized people, under our system, cannot *legally* make *themselves* into a State, because, being unorganized, they are without law. To organize a State, elections must be held. But in the absence of law, who shall decide upon what day, at what places, under what restrictions, and with what formalities they shall be held? To whom shall the returns be made? Who shall declare the result? In cases of dispute, who shall be the common and authoritative arbiter? All these things require to be settled beforehand by *law*. It was decided by the Supreme Court in the Dorr case that, under our system, there is no such thing as the voluntary and spontaneous organization of a State by any community upon its own motion. All the preliminary steps must be taken in a regular and orderly manner, in conformity to the law as prescribed by some competent authority.

As the several States of the Republic have no jurisdiction beyond their own separate limits, it is clearly impossible that *they* can do anything towards organizing a community into a State. Hence the work must devolve on the general Government. And this is in accordance with the settled practice of the Government ever since the adoption of the Constitution.

The only question that remains is, To *what department* of the general Government does the organization of States belong? It would seem impossible that such a question should have practically arisen at this late day. The whole work is upon its very face *legislative*. The preliminary steps for the election of conventions must be prescribed by *law*. The Legislative Department of the Government is the only one that can make valid law. The organization of a State is one of the highest of legislative functions, and can by no possibility belong to any other than the *legislative* branch of the Government.

The conclusion seems to be inevitable that the President's attempts to organize State Governments in the late Rebel communities have been entirely unconstitutional. The work that he has done has no element of legality about it. The organizations he has created have no legal nor constitutional basis, and are in no sense of the term *States* of this Union.

It only remains for the Legislative branch of the Government to proceed with the work which the Constitution imposes upon it, and provide in its own time and way for the organization of State Governments in the communities lately in rebellion against the United States.

Citizenship the Reward of Service to Colored Men in the Armies of the Revolution.

OUR readers have already seen how utterly false and baseless is the theory of the status of the colored race during the revolutionary era, originally invented by the late Chief Justice Taney to cover up the iniquity of his monstrous Dred Scott decision, and now revamped by the ultra conservatives of the Democratic persuasion, as a basis for their opposition to the more liberal and truly democratic tendencies of their own party. We have shown that free colored men were citizens of the United States, and were possessed of the elective franchise in five of the original thirteen States at the adoption of the Federal Constitution. We have, moreover, shown that the great statesmen of the Revolutionary era, Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Jay, Madison, etc., were heartily in favor of the abolition of slavery, and with the full knowledge that freedom for the slave involved his national citizenship, and in many States his possession of the elective franchise.

We shall show to-day that the State of New York conferred *full citizenship, including the elective franchise*, upon *slaves* in that State who enlisted in the patriot armies fighting against Great Britain for the independence of the States.

Black men fought in the Revolutionary war on the side of the United States, as they did in the war of the Rebellion. In the Massachusetts regiments they fought side by side with the white troops, just as Crispus Attucks and his comrades had fought and fell in the Boston massacre—the first act in the drama of the Revolution. Rhode Island raised a separate regiment of colored men, who were commanded by Colonel Greene, and did admirable service. In March, 1781, the Legislature of New York passed an act for the raising of two regiments of soldiers upon the inducement of "bounty lands unappropriated," in which especial provision is made for the mustering in of slaves; and it is enacted that "such slave so entered as aforesaid, who shall serve for the term of three years, or until regularly discharged, shall, immediately after such service or discharge, be, and is hereby declared to be, a *free man* of *this State*." As at that time free colored men were *voters* in the State of New York, this provision of the law placed them upon the same footing as other citizens. Freedom was conferred by law in all the States upon all slaves enlisting in the armies of the Revolution wherever there was any statutory provision authorizing their enlistment. Of course, in those States where the free colored citizens were voters, this was equivalent to giving the elective franchise to the colored soldier.

Our Revolutionary forefathers held that citizenship was the proper reward for the man who had fought for the independence of the country. We know of no greater injustice in these days than that which denies the elective franchise to one of the defenders of the republic for no other reason than because he is a colored man.

The Peregrinations of Jake Thompson.

JAKE THOMPSON—like Mrs. Toodles' "Thompson," spelt with a "p"—has turned up in Havana. Ever since the United States Government offered a reward of several thousand dollars for the body of this man, whether dead or alive, he has found it convenient to pass his time abroad. We are heartily glad of this fact, and hope the reward will still be kept hanging over his head, and he, as a consequence, still be kept upon his travels. We do not desire to see him running about loose in this country, for fear he might make another attempt to fire the Southern heart. Neither do we desire to see him within our borders as a prisoner of state, as we have one white elephant of that particular breed on hand, and his proper disposition concerns us not a little. We say, then, let our friend Jake continue his travels indefinitely.

After making the tour of the Continent in very elegant style, we understand that Jake set out for the New World, and that about a month since he took his departure from Halifax in the steamer *Delta*, Captain Sampson, bound for Havana, via St. Thomas. A portion of his family is with him, and together they intend to pass the winter at the Cuban capital. That Jake will create a sensation in "the ever-faithful isle" cannot admit of doubt, for he has a pocket full of money and a head full of wit. In truth, we should not be surprised if he became something of a lion in certain social circles there. The only pity is that it is not convenient for the whole Thompson family to join him, so as to make the sensation as intense as possible. However, certain of his kith and kin reside upon a plantation in Mississippi, which they contrive to manage so discreetly that the exiled head of the house is in constant receipt of remittances therefrom. As the perambulation of the whole Thompson family might result in the stoppage of these remittances, and the consequent return of Jake to his native land, we are content to see the family divided. May it still continue divided, and may Jake still entertain a passion for seeing the world, until he shall have reached the bourne whence no traveller returns! We have no desire to keep track of him beyond that point.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—Habeas corpus and miscellaneous business were the objects of the Court's consideration to-day. The regular Saturday business, such as was to-day's, does not usually bring a large number of persons to Court, and consequently the room was not so densely and uncomfortably filled this morning as it was throughout the preceding days of this week.

A KIND DISCHARGE.

Thomas Doran, a little boy who was convicted during the week of a charge of larceny, was called up to the Judge's desk to give an account of himself. He spoke with earnestness, and stoutly declared his innocence. He gave rather a plausible explanation of the affair, stating that another boy committed the theft. His Honor Judge Peirce, after giving him a mild but pointed reprimand, and warning him against bad company, sent him home with his father.

HORSE CASE.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Ellen A. Griffith. This was a charge of larceny against Mrs Griffith. A Mr. Baker put two horses at livery with James Burns in Sansom street near Ninth, at $25 per month. One of these horses belonged to himself, and the other to Mrs. Griffith. At the end of two months Mr. Burns sent a bill to Mr. Baker, amounting to $51 35 which was not immediately paid. Mr. Burns told his hostler not to let the horses go out of the stable till the bill was settled. Mrs. Griffith sent for her horse, and the hostler sent her word of what Mr Burns had said. Mrs. Griffith then went herself for the horse, and the hostler gave it up to her. It was then held that this taking of the horse, against the will of Mr. Burns, amounted to a larceny, as he had a lien on it for the keeping of both horses. Counsel for defendant said that a lien was only shifting, being as long as the horse was in the stable-keeper's possession, and as the horse was given up to Mrs. Griffith by the hostler, who could have kept it, and no force had been used, there was nothing of larceny in the case

Mr. Burns here said that Mr. Baker had paid the bill of both horses and had taken his away.

Mr. Mann then said that the willingness to pay the bill showed that there was no felonious intent in the taking of the horse by Mrs. Griffith, but only showed that she had "spirit."

Mrs. Griffith was discharged.

Charles Croesen a boy, convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing, was sent to the House of Refuge.

This concluded the business of the day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY of Philadelphia, will be held in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Spruce, on Tuesday Evening, December 11, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. C. DANA BOARDMAN, Rev J. HOWARD SUYDAM, D. D., and GEORGE H. STUART, Esq

THOMAS T. MASON,
12 8 2t* Chairman Committee on Public Meetings.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northern Liberties, on BUTTONWOOD Street below Sixth having undergone extensive alterations and improvements, will be rededicated to the worship of God next Sabbath, 9th instant. The Pastor, Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D D will preach the sermon in the Morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. DANIEL MARCH in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Very interesting services may be expected, to which all are invited 12 7 2t*

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Protestant Episcopal, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad—Sunday Morning, the Rector, J. W. BONHAM will preach a Sermon on "Christ Personally Absent until the Times of Restitution." Subject Sunday Evening:—"Christ's Personal Return Prior to the Millennium." Service at 10 30 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

REV. DANIEL C. EDDY, OF BOSton will preach at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Rev. E. H. NEVIN will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3½ P. M. Preparatory sermon this evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers always welcome. *

REV. FREDERICK T. BROWN, D. D., of Chicago will preach in SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner TULPEHOCKEN and QUEEN Streets, Germantown, To-morrow morning at 10½ and Evening at 7½. *

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets—Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock Morning, and 7½ Evening. Subject of Evening discourse:—"The Temptation of Christ." *

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. SAMUEL CHITTENDEN will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Rev. E. L. ROBBINS, at 7½ P. M., on "The Nature of Future Retribution." All are welcome *

UNION M. E. CHURCH, DECEMBER 9.—Rev. Dr. CARROW, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening, by request, "Temperance" Seats all free. *

REV. DR. NADAL AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, To-morrow at 10½ and 7½. Subject in the Morning, by request:—"Childhood and the Church." *

REV. W. W. NEWELL (UNITARIAN) will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½. Subject in the evening—"The Unity of God." *

REV. A. LONGACRE, PASTOR OF Charles Street M. E Church, Baltimore, will preach in SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. *

REV. P. S. HENSON WILL PREACH in GREEN HILL HALL, southeast corner of SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon at 3½ o'clock

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—REV. T. W. SIMPERS, Pastor, will preach on Sunday next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching every Wednesday Evening at 7½ o'clock

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WASHINGTON SQUARE, Rev. ALBERT BARNES Pastor, services To-morrow, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers invited. *

REV. P. BROOKS WILL PREACH at ADVENT CHURCH, YORK avenue, above Buttonwood street, To-morrow morning, 9th instant. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES

Have taken thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 200 Pianos from all parts of the world. That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the FACT that Messrs. Steinways' recent improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as CLOSELY AS COULD BE DONE WITHOUT INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT RIGHTS), and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

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STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "UPRIGHT" Pianos, with their "PATENT RESONATOR" and DOUBLE Iron Frame patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in FRONT of the sound-board) with an iron brace frame in the REAR of it, both frames being cast in ONE PIECE, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument

The sound-board is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action of these Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

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LETTER FROM THE CELEBRATED EUROPEAN PIANIST.

ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.

ST PETERSBURG September 29, 1865.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS:—I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your in every respect magnificent Grand Pianos (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick), and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these magnificent here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Roerig & Co., in St. Petersburg), one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase-money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.

LONDON England, February 4, 1866.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS:—I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my FOUR HUNDREDTH Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham on the 10th of this month since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers but I have found NO INSTRUMENT EQUAL TO THE ONE I PURCHASED OF YOU. IN fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,

WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

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The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 8 s4t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

COLONEL MATLACK'S SECOND Lecture on "Army Recollections" will be given at CENTRAL CHURCH, No. 1222 VINE Street, on Tuesday Evening next, where he preaches twice To-morrow. *

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PHILIP A. HIGGINS, our General Agent, is now in the city soliciting advertisements, subscriptions, etc. All communications addressed to him at Box 1489, Post Office, will be promptly attended to

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The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT RISTORI AS "MEDEA" NEXT MONDAY EVENING.—On Monday evening this incomparable *tragedienne* appears for the first time in Philadelphia in her great character of "Medea," the same in which she made her *debut* in New York, and in which she created a *furor* never surpassed in this country by the personations of any *artiste*. We are pleased to note that there is every prospect of an immense and fashionable audience.

Madame Ristori appeared as "Lady Macbeth" in Washington last evening, and created quite a sensation. The President, Cabinet, Generals Grant, Augur, Meigs, and Admiral Porter were present.

The Washington *Star* of last evening thus alludes to the Countess del Grillo's rendition of the part of "Elizabeth," on Thursday night:—

"The National Theatre was crowded last night, and we noticed among the audience several heads of departments, foreign ministers and attaches, Senators and Representatives, and a great many distinguished army officers and prominent civilians. The performance was worthy of the splendid audience which witnessed it, and deserved their enthusiastic applause. Not till last night did the public here realize the wonderful power and capacity of the great tragedienne, and their verdict at the close of the play was, 'There is but one Ristori.' The play is the only drama based on the life of the maiden Queen, and is the production of a Genoese. All of the principal incidents in her life are worked up with great dramatic ability, and the interest, which never droops, culminates in the fifth act. By almost unanimous request, this play will be repeated on Saturday evening."

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The very large and *elite* audience that assembled at our Academy of Music last night, and the enthusiasm displayed, satisfy us that the French opera is already a formidable rival to the Italian in our city. The performance was throughout most perfect, and even a triumph, and we have rarely seen an intelligent audience in a better humor. Everybody seemed delighted. Mad'le Naddie sang sweetly, and acted with taste and *esprit*. Mad'lle Laurentis is certainly peerless as a soubrette. Her innumerable coquettish arts, her exquisite taste both in dress and in gesture, and her fine vocalism, make her unequalled in her line. She lent to the part of "Rita," in the opera of *Zampa*, a grace and charm totally unexpected. Mons. Armand elicited great applause as Zampa, and his singing, though not always unobjectionable, possesses very much merit. De Surmont's fine mellow tenor voice was heard to far more advantage as "Alphonse" than on the previous occasion.

The delicious duet in the second act was most rapturously encored, as it well deserved to be. Taken all together, this superb opera has never before been nearly so well performed as it was last evening. The afterpiece, *Le Maitre de Chapelle*, is a very amusing operetta in one act introducing to us Mons. Wilhelm, the capital buffo, whose orchestral imitations are irresistibly comic. The performance last night stamped this company, in the opinion of all present, as a really excellent one, far better, indeed, than the first effort recently gave us occasion to think. Taking the performance last evening as a test, we should say that the company is capable of performing almost any opera in really good style. We trust that MM. Paul Juignet and C. Drivet, the managers, will soon find it to their interest to give us a little season of *opera comique*.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The great sensation of the period, the *Long Strike*, will be presented this evening, with Mr J. E. McDonough and the talented company in the cast.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke in his irresistibly funny parts of "Jeremiah Beetle" and "Simon Purcley." Mr. J. E. Roberts in the *Corsican Brothers*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Last night of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul. A capital bill is offered.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The *Black Crook* will be presented, with all its magnificent scenery, etc.

NATIONAL HALL.—Father Kemp's Old Folks in a capital programme this evening.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—Jarvis & Schmitz's grand symphony concert to-night.

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the lovers of classical music to Mr. Jarvis' announcement of his first matinee. He will be assisted by Messrs. Schmitz & Gaertner, and offers an attractive programme.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY will "trot out" their *Black Crook* again this evening.

HOW IS THIS?—The New York *Sunday Mercury* has evidently got a new dramatic correspondent here. He says this week that "*The Long Strike* is an all-powerful attraction. Mr. McDonough's 'Reilly' is a palpable hit."

Radical Art and Dramatic Criticism.

The New York *Tribune* has, in its own estimation, smashed an important branch of art just successfully introduced into this country by Messrs L. Prang & Co., of Boston. We allude to the art of reproducing in oil colors the paintings of great masters by chromo-lithography, with such fealty that only a practised eye can detect the deception. This process has become universally popular all over Europe, but the *Tribune* is determined to keep it out of our world, if possible. This is scarcely worthy of so great a journal. To-day the *Tribune* thus condemns the masterpiece of Kotzebue—*The Stranger*—a play that has outlived criticism, and has been presented to us for a hundred years as a most admirable and moral dramatic production. Here is what we are forced to denominate the *Tribune's* hypercriticism:—

That amusing old play, *The Stranger*, which was done at the Winter Garden on Wednesday will be repeated this evening; and we counsel such of our readers as may wish to enjoy a period of quiet laughter to witness its representation. *The Stranger*, it is true, makes some people cry, but we are not willing to believe that the number of weepers is very large. Aside from its talk about domestic love and children this drama has no substantial merit. Its seriousness is its most ludicrous quality. The language is sometimes beautiful, in the way of stilted nonsense. The story—but everybody knows the character. A young wife runs away from her husband, and commits adultery. The husband puts on Hessian boots and a coat trimmed with fur, and goes into retirement. He is "The Stranger." The wife repents, leaves her seducer, and also goes into retirement—usually in a grey silk gown. Time passes, and these two meet. They love each other still—at least they say so—and they income to make up—then quarrel. But—it cannot be! So the husband remarks—while the wife expresses her satisfaction with a crust of bread moistened with the tears of repentance. Their two children are then produced, and the parents make a stage tableau, and sympathetic persons in the audience to wipe their eyes and blow their noses—and that is the end of it. Ought such a sin as Mrs. ——'s anger's to be overlooked? Assuredly not, we should say; and we presume that is the conviction of all clear headed persons. As to the conduct of the "Stranger," it might not seem so absurd if he were not made, by the dramatist, so curiously in the likeness of a melancholy human bassoon. Mr. Booth is as interesting in the part as any actor can well be. His Hessian boots, and fur trimmings, and handsome, sad face, and remarkably bad hat, are eloquent of woe—and he utters the words with resolute melancholy. Miss Ida Vernon poorly represents "Mrs. Haller," not even dressing the part correctly. No ornament is necessary to the mournful lady. Mr. Davidge, as old "Solomon," elicits a good bit of real art. But, altogether, the performance is one to be received with gentle laughter. We presume that Mr. Booth has appeared as the "Stranger" in order to illustrate how well he can act a part that ought not to be acted at all. His "Don Cæsar de Bazan," which is presented in an afterpiece, is admirably vital and vivacious. The force of contrast can no further go!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

DOG-FIGHT, RIOT, AND ARRESTS.—All vice has its evil consequences, and visits punishment upon all its propagators. Dog-fights, too, although for the time being they may afford exquisite pleasure to some, yet have evil tendencies, and produce evil effects either upon the communities in which they are carried on, or upon those who engage in them. This was fully exemplified by an occurrence of this kind on the corner of Water and Spruce streets, about 5 o'clock last evening. Two dogs, incited by their owners, were engaged in mortal combat; but the rules of honor, which are considered as actuating dog-owners in these exhibitions, were by some thought violated. Whereupon, to give vent to their contrary feelings of such action, brickbats, clubs, cudgels, etc. were freely used, creating a free fight and a general riot. The police arriving upon the scene of action, soon quelled the disturbance, and arrested three of the ringleaders, Werry, McCormick, and Lynch, who were held each in $500 bail by Alderman Butler.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—To-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, the Right Rev. Bishop Wood will preside at the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone to the new Catholic Church, which is being built on the corner of Diamond and Hancock streets. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Bishop in English, and rendered into German by the Rev. Father Gunther.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable

BIERSTADT'S "YO-SEMITE VALLEY."—A few years ago, the artist Bierstadt, in company with Fitz Hugh Ludlow as historian, and least known portions visited the most interesting and picturesque coast. The forms of mountain scenery on the Pacific, supposing of scene selected by the artist as the most magnificent all he then witnessed for the subject of a great national painting was one of the mountain gorges through which the "Yo-Semite" winds its devious way. This great painting of "The Yo-Semite Valley" has been selected by the Crosby Art Union as the second prize in the distribution which is to take place on the 21st of January next. It has at last been placed on exhibition in this city, and may be seen at the Art Gallery, at No. 1305 Chesnut street.

When the visitor on entering, beholds the size of the painting, and is told that it is valued at $20,000, he is prepared to find something extraordinary. And taken either as a whole, or viewed in its remotest details the "Yo-Semite Valley" is certainly a masterpiece of landscape painting a triumph of artistic genius, of which all the countrymen of Bierstadt may well be proud.

It would be next to impossible to attempt a description of the painting in the space at our command, much more difficult to call attention to even the most striking features of it. But the general outline will not be amiss. On either side of the valley, at the foot of which flows the shallow stream, the rocks rise perpendicularly to the height of eighteen hundred feet, cold, harsh, forbidding, yet standing out with all their imposing grandeur in faithful portraiture. At the head of the valley, as far as represented in the painting, there is a sudden turn to the right.

This has enabled the artist, by bringing the rocks in the distance into juxtaposition with those in the foreground, to display the contrast of the perspective to the most startling advantage. A dim, vague outline is imparted to these distant crags by the morning mist, which still lingers in the valley, silvered over, as it is, by the rays of the rising sun. The mottled clouds which overhang the scene present one of the most striking features of the painting. A marvellous effect is likewise produced by the fan-like rays of light, which are visible just over the summit of the rocks to the right. In the foreground, on either side, there is a group of forest trees, of gigantic growth in themselves, but dwarfed into miniature by contrast with the surrounding mountains. The same delicate and masterly touch which has given the rocky outlines such a startling reality is here plainly evident.

Such, in a few words, is Bierstadt's "Yo-Semite Valley," a painting which has already acquired a national reputation. Such of our readers as the roughly appreciate the majesty of nature and the divinity of true art, should not neglect the opportunity which is now presented to them for gratifying their tastes in no common degree.

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—To-day is celebrated in the Catholic churches the festival of the Immaculate Conception of the blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God. The day is observed in all Catholic countries, but in this country more particularly, inasmuch as the fathers of the Church have declared this country to be under the guardianship of Mary, the Immaculate Mother of God. The belief in the Immaculate Conception has prevailed in all ages of the Church, but in the year 1854 it was declared an article of the Roman Catholic faith. Numerous passages are quoted from the ancient liturgies, and also from the writings of eminent theologians of modern times, in support of the belief in the Immaculate Conception, and it was on the authority of these writings that the Pope, Pius IX, speaking as the mouthpiece of the assembled prelates of the world, declared, "It is a dogma of the faith that the blessed Virgin Mary, from the first instant of her conception, by a singular privilege and grace of God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind, was preserved perfectly free from all stain of original sin." In the various churches the day will be celebrated by the societies attached to them, with processions and attendance at the sacrifice of the Mass and the benediction of the blessed sacrament.

A DISTILLERY FRAUD CASE.—John McCarran had a hearing before Commissioner Smith this morning, on the charge of distilling without giving notice or bond, which is required by the act of 13th July, 1866.

Mr. Neice testified as follows:—On the 25th of October I went to defendant's place, and found a still and empty hogsheads there, and told him he must not run without taking out a license; he said he would not; the still is in Hay street, between Sixth and Seventh; on November 3 went there between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning; found the still working and mash set, and Mr McCarran in charge of it; I seized it, and left a watchman named Thomas Handren in charge.

Thomas Handren sworn—I watched the place from Saturday, November 3, and watched it until Tuesday; on that evening I went home; I locked the still up; when I got back the still had been removed; the still was on a lot connected with the defendant's place; I have seen the defendant there.

The defendant was held in one thousand dollars bail to answer on the third Monday of February.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man was arrested last evening on suspicion of passing counterfeit notes, on the corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets. He was taken before Alderman Butler, but after a hearing of the circumstances was discharged.

Ignorance in relation to valid and counterfeit currency is universal; and men who are incapable of any dishonest acts have, nevertheless, through ignorance, been guilty, in the eye of the law, of passing worthless money. Many of our most prominent business men daily receive and pay out worthless notes, perfectly unconscious as to their legality, and without any dishonorable thought as to the act they are committing; and were the law strictly enforced, one-half of the community would appear before the bar of justice for dealing in uncurrent shinplasters.

It is, therefore, the most easy thing imaginable to prefer a charge of passing counterfeit money against worthy citizens, for an act committed through ignorance in relation to the validity of all manner of paper which passes as currency.

OBSTRUCTING THE PUBLIC STREETS.—Silas Atkinson was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of malicious mischief in Second street, below Chesnut, for driving carelessly down an alley and obstructing the passage of teams. He was probably under the influence of liquor, and by his negligence ran into another wagon and damaged it. He was arrested, had a hearing before Alderman Dougherty, and was held in $400 bail for trial.

Joseph Young was also arrested this morning on a charge of obstructing the public streets. It seems he is the driver of a cart, and going into a narrow alley wide enough only for the passage of one cart, he stopped and there waited while a number of other wagons were attempting to get through. When requested to move on by the officer he refused, and was thereupon taken into custody, brought before Alderman Tunison, and held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

STEALING CLOTHING.—James Baldwin was arrested in William street, below Richmond, for the stealing of some clothing from Robert Haskel's tavern. It seems he put up at the tavern between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and, after the inmates had retired, he got up and went into another boarder's room, and took therefrom an amount of clothing. Mr. Haskel, hearing the noise, got up, and saw him leave in an excited and hurried manner. He gave information to the officers, who arrested him, and, when arrested, the clothing which he had appropriated was in his possession. He was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Cloud.

A COLD BATH.—Yesterday afternoon quite an unwelcome catastrophe happened to a man dressed in semi-soldier apparel, while boating on the river near the Navy Yard, who, either incapable of managing his boat or unmindful of the fact that steamers are constantly plying up and down the river, soon found himself, in some way or other, under the stern of an outgoing propeller, where the dashing and commotion of the water soon turned the skiff bottom upwards, and, as a matter of course, let him out. After considerable bustle and noise, the man was pulled out of the unpleasant element, his boat righted, and he made his way to the shore considerable crest-fallen.

MAN KILLED.—A man by the name of John McSteffrey was run over by a train of cars on the Tioga and Pennsylvania Railroad, and instantly killed. This fatal accident occurred this morning, a little before daylight. Information has not been received as to the particulars, his business, or how it came to pass.

BRICK-YARD ON FIRE.—Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the sheds of a brick-yard owned by Jacob Donler. The damage was but trifling, as the fire was only in the temporary sheds erected for the protection of the bricks.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

os 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING, ETC.—John Gibbs, a colored man, was arrested for the self-appropriation of another's clothing, valued at one hundred dollars. When arrested by the officers, he had on his person about thirty-five feet of gutta percha garden hose which strongly fixed suspicion on this as theft number two. He was held in $800 bail for the larceny of the clothing, and committed for a further hearing in relation to the hose, by Alderman Butler.

WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12·00,	Price last year,		$20·00
" "	15·00,	" "	"	25·00
" "	20·00,	" "	"	30·00
" "	25·00,	" "	"	35·00
" "	30·00,	" "	"	45·00
" "	35·00	" "	"	50·00
BUSINESS COATS,	$ 8·50,	" "	"	$12·00
" "	9·00,	" "	"	14·00
" "	10·00,	" "	"	15·00
" "	11·00,	" "	"	16·00
" "	12·00	" "	"	18·00
" "	14·00,	" "	"	20·00
" "	16·00,	" "	"	22·00
" "	18·00,	" "	"	25·00
PANTS at	$ 4·00,	" "	"	$ 6·00
" "	5·00,	" "	"	7·00
" "	6·00,	" "	"	8·00
" "	7·00,	" "	"	10·00
" "	8·00,	" "	"	12·00
" "	9·00,	" "	"	14·00
" "	10·00,	" "	"	15·00
VESTS at	$ 2·50,	" "	"	$ 4·00
" "	3·00,	" "	"	5·00
" "	4·00,	" "	"	6·00
" "	5·00,	" "	"	7·50
" "	6·00,	" "	"	9·00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Mens' Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.

Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets. X

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, May, 1865; edited by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.—"Will the fluid extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost? If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City,
And No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

A MODEL PAPER.—The *Watchman and Reflector*, of Boston, has an enviable reputation for ability and enterprise. It has not been surpassed in merit by any religious journal in the country. But it aspires to higher excellence, and proposes to become, with the opening of the New Year, one of the most comprehensive family papers in the world. It will be greatly enlarged, and published on a double sheet: one sheet devoted, as hitherto, to religious matter; the other to literary, social, monetary, and agricultural articles. This latter department will be new and peculiar, with a rich variety of contents, embracing articles on current moral, social, and political questions; on the leading men of the age in thought and action; reviews of important books; tales for the family circle; agricultural and gardening matters for farmers; and monetary articles and reports of the markets for business men. No journal in the world certainly has a more comprehensive plan to meet the wants of all families, and of all the members in a family; and as the editorial staff will consist of nine men, all able and experienced in the several departments, who will be assisted by thirty contributors, many of them having a national reputation, the *Watchman and Reflector* must become a model family paper, unequalled in merit and in circulation. Its enterprising conductors deserve the largest success. We refer our readers to advertisement in another column.

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WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS FOR SUNDAY, CHARLES DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY:— MUGBY JUNCTION, COMPRISING

BARBOX BROTHERS,
BARBOX BROTHERS AND CO,
MAIN LINE. THE BOY AT MUGBY.
NO. 1 BRANCH LINE. THE SIGNALMAN.
BY CHARLES DICKENS.
NO. 2 BRANCH LINE. THE ENGINE DRIVER.
BY ANDREW HALLIDAY.
NO. 3 BRANCH LINE. THE COMPENSATION HOUSE.
BY CHARLES COLLINS
NO. 4 BRANCH LINE. THE TRAVELLING POST-OFFICE.
BY HESBA STRETTON.
NO. 5 BRANCH LINE. THE ENGINEER.
BY AMELIA B EDWARDS.

FROM THE ADVANCE SHEETS OF THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Dr. B. L. BUDD, of No. 79 West Eighteenth street, New York, in his examination before the Commissioner of Patents, testified as to the merits of the Grover & Baker Machine as follows:—

Q. Please state the merits of this machine as you regard them as an instrument of general domestic use.

A. The merits which this machine possesses over others which have come to my knowledge, are its simplicity; non-liability to get out of order; readily understood by inexperienced females; the advantages of working directly from the spools, instead of reeling the thread on a bobbin or shuttle; the elasticity of the stitch; the fact that there exists no necessity for fastening the ends; the extent of range of work, it being adapted to the finest as well as to the coarsest work ordinarily done in the household.

Q. Is the machine, or not, capable of doing any class or classes of work not done by other Sewing Machines, and are not these classes of work important in a family?

A. So far as I am aware, there is not another machine upon which, in itself, the exquisitely beautiful embroidery which this machine is capable of doing can be accomplished. Again: I have known of instances of ladies working on exceedingly delicate fabrics, who were unable to accomplish on other machines what they desired, and were obliged to resort to this machine.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

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Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. PERRY & CO., STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 909 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

THE CHARGES OF ELECTRICITY necessary to work the Atlantic Cables are so small that they can be produced in a "gun cap," and the charges of greenbacks for sending a message are so large that it takes a big pocket to hold the propelling material for the latter purpose. Such a difference in different charges is very noticeable, as much so as the difference between the low charges for first-class Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, and the high charges of other houses for much inferior articles. For good Clothing, at low charges, go to Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.—Charles Desilver, No. 1220 Chesnut street, has on hand a large and splendid assortment of the latest American and English editions of the Poets, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Presentation Books, in fine bindings; also Juvenile Books, linen and paper colored Toy Books, Primers, etc. etc., beautifully illustrated, and in great variety, suitable for Holiday presents, at low prices.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Dyspepsia can be and is cured every day by the use of "Perry Davis' Pain Killer." This is the most wonderful and valuable medicine ever known for this disease; its action upon the system is entirely different from any other preparation ever known. The patient while taking this medicine may eat anything the appetite craves.

IF HE WHO CAUSES two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, then he who places in the hands of the public the means of curing disease is more so. Dr. Humphreys has been over ten years preparing his Homœopathic Specifics for the public, and has elaborated the most complete, simple, and successful system ever known for families or individuals. His preparations have an established and merited reputation. See advertisement. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

EVERY SPECIES OF CANDY can be had in the best condition, for reasonable prices, at E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, No. 948 Chesnut street.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—In comparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1865. No. 923 Chesnut street.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

YOU ARE ATTRACTED to B. F. Reimer's Photographic Gallery, No. 624 Arch street because you there get superior pictures at a moderate charge.

TRY our Yankee Buns.
MORSE & CO., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12 $14, $16, $18, and up to $30.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11 $13, $15, $17, $19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16.
Vests at $2 $2·50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5·50 to $9.

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets. Under Clothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

EVANS—SHERZER.—On the 6th instant, by Rev. J. Treadwell Walden, at St. Clement's Church, Mr. S. ALLEN EVANS, of this city, to Miss CLARA A. SHERZER, of Annville, Lebanon county, Pa.

SHRYOCK—ZIEGENFUS.—On Thursday evening, December 6, 1866, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Darby, by Rev. T. J. Shepherd, D. D., HENRY L. SHRYOCK, of Philadelphia, to M. ELLIE, daughter of J. L. Ziegenfus, Esq., late of Philadelphia.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On the 6th instant, MIRIAM, daughter of Charles and Ann Austin, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1107 Ogden street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MACNEIL.—After a short but severe illness, HARRIET ANN, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Macneil, and granddaughter of William M. and Maria Purnell, aged 14 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 412 Carpenter street, on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock.

MIFFLIN.—On the 1st instant, near Jarrettsville, Harford county, Md., Mr. JOSEPH H. MIFFLIN, of Philadelphia, in the 42d year of his age, son of the late Benjamin Mifflin.

SELLERS.—On the 6th instant, CORNELIUS SELLERS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, D. M. Sellers, No. 1022 Brown street, on Monday morning next at 8 o'clock. Funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH.—THE ANNUAL Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles, held by the Sunday-school connected with this Church, will be opened on MONDAY, December 10, and continue open until WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 12, in the WASHINGTON BUILDING, THIRD Street, above Spruce. 12 8 4t

PORCELAIN HARDWARE, COMPRISING Lock, Drawer, and Closet Knobs, Key-hole Escutcheons, Finger Plates, "Push" "Pull," "Boarding," and Number Plates, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR "HOG KILLING" WE HAVE LUCHER Knives, Cleavers Meat Saws, Sausage Machines, with Stuffers, Patent Balances, &c. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A DULL PAIR OF SCISSORS IS A CONstant annoyance. By having one of Russ' Patent Scissors and Knife Sharpeners in your work-basket you can at any time put your scissors in good cutting condition. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila'

COACHMEN'S COATS, COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS HUNTING COATS.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2l5

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY.

CARD.—We have concluded, during the month of December, to make sales of goods suitable for the approaching Holidays, every morning at 11 o'clock, and every evening at 7½ o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to attend these sales will find the company of the most recherche character.

N. B.—Consignments respectfully solicited. 12 4

CARD.—In consequence of the great preparations requisite for arranging the goods for the great sale of HOLIDAY GOODS on Thursday and Friday mornings, Scott's Art Gallery will be closed on Monday.

1t B. SCOTT, JR.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

On Thursday and Friday mornings next, 13th and 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, an attractive sale of Holiday Goods, being the surplus stock of a leading retail house.

SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS.

James Dixon & Sons' Sheffield best quality castors, cake baskets, vegetable dishes, tea sets, hand and tea trays, butter dishes, sugar dishes, dish covers, toast racks, etc. etc. Also, Wares of other manufacturers.

BRONZES.

Bronze figures, groups of all sizes, etc.

CLOCKS.

Bronze, marble, and gilt clocks, with figures to match.

MARBLE STATUARY,

From the celebrated School of Design at Florence.

VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY.

FANCY GOODS.

Decorated porcelain and bisque vases, figures and groups.

Leather reticules and work-bags, the whole comprising the largest and finest quality of goods ever offered in this city. [12 9 5t

Open for examination on Tuesday until morning of sale. Full particulars in Catalogue. Sale positive.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Friday Evening,

December 14, at 7½ o'clock, when about 100 entirely original oil paintings will be sold and are all directly from the easels of the artists themselves.

The paintings are now on exhibition at the Free Gallery of the Fine Arts No. 817 Chesnut street, where they will remain until the evening of sale.

Particulars in catalogue. 12 8 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, 518 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE AND ATTRACTIVE CLOSING SALE OF PARIS FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS OF THE IMPORTATIONS OF MESSRS. B. DIAMENT & CO., No. 41 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

We will sell

On Wednesday Morning,

December 12, at 10 o'clock, 1000 lots the entire balance of the above firm's importation being the closing sale of the season, and comprising a full assortment of the richest goods we have yet offered.

Particulars in future advertisements. 12 7 4t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS, CRYING BABIES, DOLLS, AMERICAN TIN TOYS, ETC.

On Monday morning.

At 10 o'clock, in lots suitable for city and country retail storekeepers part of the stock of an importing house, closing out that line of business.

DOLL HEADS AND BABIES.

Also, an invoice of GRAINER'S Patent Doll Heads and Doll Bodies.

N. B.—This will be the last sale of the kind I shall hold this season.

WANTED,

A large STORE, or Upper Rooms, for the auction business. 12 7 2t

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner, at MOSS & CO.'S, No 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, 9 Next door to Post Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu5

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease; or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO No. 232 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA AT THE STEAM JOB PRINTING ROOMS, No. 108 South THIRD Street, SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors, 9 14 3mrp Late of No. 613 MARKET Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 8.

Forge

NUMBER XCVII.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

December.

Monday, 3.—The Oystermen in Convention at Norfolk. They petition the authorities of that city to modify the restrictions on the oyster trade in that vicinity. If refused, they threaten to *shell* the town.

Tuesday, 4.—Opening of a Fowl Exhibition at the Farmers' Market in this city. Word was sent to the police, by the Mayor, to stop the proceedings; but on learning it was a poultry show with no "Crook" in it, the order was countermanded.

Wednesday, 5.—Arrival of some Old Folks in the city, led on by a Father Kemp, who spend most of their time in singing. They look upon their past life as a mere song.

Thursday, 6.—Republican Caucus at Washington. Raymond, the man of the *Times*, explains his wanderings, and asks to be admitted into the fold. For the sake of getting the golden fleece in his possession, he is taken in

Friday, 7.—Indian delegation of Squaws, Wigwams, Hawks (Tommy and other kinds), leave the Western wilds for the Paris Exposition as specimens of the real Native American Know-Nothing.

Saturday, 8.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor presents to his readers to-day a milk-and-water composition, prepared by the Dairymen of Chester county.

THINGS UNKNOWN.

The young woman whose waist has been encompassed by an arm of the sea.

The vocalist who can lay claim to have been listened to by an ear of corn.

The individual who was ever seen by the eye of a potato.

The identical nose of the bellows that smelt a rat.

The person who ever felt the breath from the lungs of a chest of drawers.

The cow that had calves on her legs.

MEETING OF THE FIRST COW CONGRESS.

Organization of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Milk at Chester, Pa.—Attempts to bring the Citizens of Philadelphia up to the "Chalk," Etc.

Last week a meeeting of the Dairymen who supply Philadelphia with the pure sky-blue article was held in the enterprising village of Chester, to take into consideration the subject of raising the price on the milk (as that is the only thing that can be raised on it); also to have the charges of freight on the milk-cans by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad reduced.

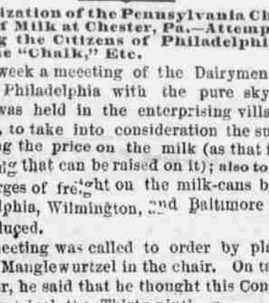
The meeting was called to order by placing Farmer Manglewurtzel in the chair. On taking the chair, he said that he thought this Congress would outrival the Thirty-ninth Congress at Washington, as the members of this body were from the Agricultural community, and are the "*cream*" of the country, while that Washington crowd was the mere "skimmings." (Cheers.) He continued by saying that, so far as his influence went, he was in favor of raising the price of milk, as no one could doubt the justice of every man having his own "whey" with his own property. Gentlemen, I allude to the curds and whey. (Cheers, and cries of "Joke! joke!") I will not detain this body with my remarks, as there are abler men here to speak and business of importance to be transacted. In conclusion, I beg to say that I hope there will be no unnecessary debate indulged in, neither ox-hide gas or cow-hide, but plain talk, as becomes men who live by dispensing the pure milk and water of life. (Immense cheering.)

Mr. Snapshort, of Norristown, rose and said that he once wrote for an Agricultural paper published in Manayunk, and had always advocated a rise in the price of milk, and for that some of his brother editors had termed him a "bull in milk." Farmer Durham here rose and said he had never hearn tell of sich a thing as a bull in milk, and didn't believe it. The Chairman called Durham to order, and Snapshort continued—"And I always believed in raising the price of milk; also to discourage the use of the new things out in milk, such as the 'Jersey Milkers' and other machines intended to take the place of hand power in coaxing the milk out of the cow."

Dr. H. Eifer, of Marcus Hook, said that the cows in his neighborhood kicked strongly against the reduction in the price of their milk.

Farmer Durham again rose and said "he could cure any cow from kickin' agin anything." Durham was called to order.

The gentleman from Marcus Hook here submitted a very fine specimen of



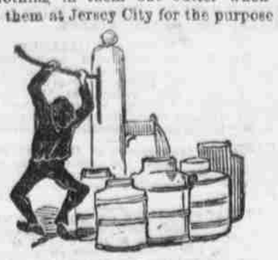
CONDENSED MILK,

which he had used in his practice with great success, and found it a great saving, particularly in dry times. The members examined it, and broke a piece off to take home with them.

Mr. Patrick O'Flaherty, of New York city, who has a dairy near Forty-eighth street and First avenue, and who appeared to be the star of the evening, presented

A SAD TALE OF THE MILK TRADE

in that city. He said that people had got to using milk to an alarming extent, and th jolting the milk was subject to, in bringing it over the railroads, caused many of the cans to have nothing in them but butter when they opened them at Jersey City for the purpose of



REDUCING THE MILK.

This reducing was a very important matter, as most of his customers were continually asking him when he was going to reduce the milk. He always promised an immediate reduction, which gave great satisfaction; he also referred to the hard life of the Dairyman, and had heard recently that there had been a book published by some of the religious people called

"THE DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER,"

and he did not know whether it referred to any particular gal, but his daughter could get as many quarts out of a cow as she held.

Farmer Durham then rose, and wanted to know how much she held. Mr. O'Flaherty said "that he had one that gave about twelve quarts." Durham said "he didn't believe any gal held that much, he had never hearn tell of sich a thing." (Laughter.) The Chairman called Mr. Durham to order. Mr. O'Flaherty continued:—In New York we labor under great difficulties—nothing but an "Orange County" milk wagon would do to sell in, and the inspector says he will not license any more "Orange County" milk wagons; that there are enough now to carry not only all the milk, but all the cows in Orange County; consequently we have to adopt other names of towns on the railroads, that must be far enough out in the county to raise a cow, and yet not too far for the milk to reach the market that day. His dairy farm was near the East river, and was 20 feet front by 120 feet deep, and his customers lived in the Avenues, but a few squares from him; yet it was necessary for him to rise by 2 o'clock every morning, to milk his cows, prepare his milk and cream, fill his cans, and drive his painted wagons to Jersey City, or the New Haven or Hudson River Railroad Depots, according to the lettering on the wagons, and then return to the city again and serve his customers, before six o'clock in the morning. The price of arrow-root, molasses, calves' brains, and other chemicals used in our manufacture has gone up, so that it is but right that the price of milk should be raised, and he thought it was only necessary for them to form a Milky Union, and "take the bull right by the horns." Farmer Durham here rose and said that they couldn't git milk by takin' a bull by the horns. He had never hearn tell of sich a thing. The Chairman called Mr. Durham to order. The Chair here requested Mr. O'Flaherty to furnish the meeting with an account of the process for making milk for city consumption, as they found even in Philadelphia a growing demand for good and wholesome milk by the masses, and unless some way was invented, our own pigs would have to be put on a short allowance. Mr. O'Flaherty said he was not prepared to make a statement now, but that he represented forty cows. Farmer Durham rose and said he didn't see any likeness to forty cows, and he'd never hearn tell of sich a thing. The Chair called Mr. Durham to order. Mr. O'Flaherty continued:—"And I supply from them forty, twenty-eight cans of "Long Island," thirty-seven of "Poughkeepsie," and sixty "Connecticut Valley," besides from forty-five to fifty cans of "Orange county" every day, which would take over two hundred Pennsylvania cows to do the same thing with the old style way of doin'. You may know, though it keeps us busy, we can't raise pigs or anything (except childer), as it takes all our time to haul large barrels of pasture to feed 'em, and to manufacture our milk for the market, as our Avenue customers are mighty particklar as to color in their milk. It must look rich.

The Chairman here proposed that, in the event of their not being able to raise the price to a satisfactory point between them and the citizens, that a committee be appointed to visit New York and see Mr. O'Flaherty's Dairy, and others there conducted on the same economical principles, with a view of improving our own Dairies. Farmer Durham wanted the Chair to send him to New York, as he'd never bin there, and he would like to see how the crops looked. The Chair called Mr. Durham to order.

After effecting a permanent organization, the Chairman moved that the title of the organization be the "Pennsylvania Chamber of Milk."

Mr. Durham here rose and said that was orful; he'd never hearn tell of sich a thing. (Cries of "Order! order!"). The motion was carried, and the name adopted, notwithstanding Farmer Durham's protest that "he had never hearn tell of sich a thing."

After settling on a committee to visit New York at the expense of the organization, the meeting adjourned.

Verbatim Report of Mr. Finecent's Lecture at the Academy.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—The first appearance at the Academy of the eloquent lecturer, Mr. Finecent, had been advertised so often in the morning papers, that I became convinced of the necessity of procuring a verbatim report of the finest specimen of the oratory of the day, or, rather, of the evening.

As a matter of course, my mind was perfectly at ease in regard to obtaining such a literary specimen, because the man who owns the morning papers was kind enough to employ a person on purpose to report the lecture.

Now, Mr. Editor, thinking that perhaps you, like many others, have been too busy to read the morning papers, and as the report is so very much verbatim, I think everybody had ort to have a copy. Thus it is verbatim, viz.:—

Mr. Finecent made his appearance himself.

The audience was delighted, and greeted him with applause. After which, the lecturer continued at great length, dilating upon his theme in a way which proved him to be master of the subject. The lecturer continued to elucidate the subject, and interspersed his remarks with humorous anecdotes, which highly delighted the audience. The speaker here went into a minute description and close analysis of the subject, which clearly proved him to be a profound thinker.

After the applause had somewhat subsided, the lecturer gave several very apt quotations. Indeed, his fine dramatic style was truly grand, and seemed to hold his hearers in one continued thread of enchantment. (Great cheering.) The scenes of sorrow and anguish which the lecturer here depicted, with such pathos, were really affecting; and many a dim eye might have been seen among that motley gathering. The lecturer paused, as if overcome by his own feelings. At that moment a dead silence pervaded the whole house.

The lecturer then made some very startling revelations, which, had we time and space, we would give to our readers, but we must proceed to the most important parts of this most eloquent lecture.

After great cheering, the lecturer proceeded to give a clear and succinct account of the whole affair—giving the rise, progress, and subsequent events with such clearness that the whole audience felt as though they were actors in the scene.

At this point, there was a slight disturbance, owing to the great throng of people at the door pressing forward to gain admittance to the interior of the room. But, by the great care which had been bestowed upon the police arrangements, the disturbance was only momentary, the outsiders were ousted, and order restored.

The speaker resumed where he had left off, and continued the thread of his narrative unbroken to the end, except when the enthusiasm of his hearers became so great that he was compelled to stop, by reason of the deafening applause.

The lecturer then concluded by giving some very important statistics bearing upon the subject, which, viewed in the light of science, cannot help but advance our interests, both at home and abroad. The lecturer here paused to remark that he hoped the subject would be considered worthy of their special attention and kind consideration; that he was willing at any time to employ his time and talents on their behalf, and a sufficient reward to him would be to know that he had done his whole duty to the best of his ability. (Great cheering.)

The speaker then made some allusion to passing events, and prophesied a greatness for the future which, if we would patiently wait long enough, we would all see.

The lecturer then gave a retrospective glance at the past, covering the whole ground of his discourse: reproducing so vividly his images to the imagination that it would seem impossible for time to efface them. After the lecturer had finished his lecture, he sat down on his seat amid deafening applause.

WALTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SEASON OF EIGHT NIGHTS.
DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU
DEBUT OF M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI.
ON MONDAY EVENING, December 10,
MEDEA! MEDEA! MEDEA!
M'me RISTORI as MEDEA, the same character in which she made her debut in New York.
TUESDAY, Second Night—MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY, THIRD RISTORI NIGHT.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1·50; Reserved seats, $2. Family Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 50c. Seats for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday can be obtained to-day, at the Academy, of Music from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and at Trumbler's, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 12 7 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Doors open at 7 o'clock.....Curtain rises at 7¼
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT December 8,
A GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
TWELFTH NIGHT OF
JOHN E. McDONOUGH.
and of the
THE SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA,
THE
Long Strike
OR, THE WORKMEN OF MANCHESTER.
Produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
THE GREAT TELEGRAPH SCENE.
In this scene, news from all parts of the world, received by the
TEATRE TELEGRAPH WIRE,
will be read to the audience.
To conclude with the three-act Drama, entitled
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), December 8,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL, in
THE LADY-LIKE YOUNG MAN,
AND THEIR NEW PROGRAMME OF
SKETCHES, IMPERSONATIONS, AND SONGS.
To conclude with the great Drama of
WALLACE,
THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
Wallace by.....Mr. F. Mordaunt
and the FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MONDAY—FIRST NIGHT OF F. S. CHANFRAU.
SAM! SAM! SAM!

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.
SATURDAY NIGHT GALA.
SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
CLARKE as JEREMIAH BEETLE.
CLARK as SIMON PUREFOY.
CLARK as JACK SHEPPARD.
Tom Taylor's great Comedy of
BABES IN THE WOOD.
After which, Planche's Comic Drama of
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
To conclude with the thrilling romantic Drama of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
B. ROBERTS as.....The Twin Brothers
Monday—Mr. J. S. CLARKE as DE BOOTS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THE GREAT EVENT
EVERY NIGHT, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.

CLASSICAL MATINEE—THE FIRST OF Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS' for the present season—will take place at the FOYER, on THURSDAY, December 13, at 4 P. M. Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. it

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 10s

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
5 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29s UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.
THE DATE DETERMINED.
The Day on which the Final Distribution will Positively Take Place is
JANUARY 21, 1867.
We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of Premiums to the members of the
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION,
Have been authorized by the management to announce
MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867,
As the time when the
FINAL AWARD
Of all the premiums shall be made, without further postponement
In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise and that the certificates may be held by bona-fide purchasers, and not by him, it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.
WILLIAM T. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C., B. and Q. RR.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.
The Subscription Books will be Closed when the Sale of Certificates shall have been Completed,
WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR PARENT!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH "THE APPLE GATHERER,"
AND THE CHANCE OF A PREMIUM WORTH $600,00
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH "THE LITTLE WANDERER,"
AND THE CHANCE OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!!!
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR BROTHER!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH THE NEW ENGRAVING, "WESTWARD HO!
AND THE CHANCE OF POSSESSING THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE!!!
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TWO CERTIFICATES,
WITH "IRVING AND HIS LITERARY FRIENDS,"
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WITH HUNTINGTON'S "MERCY'S DREAM,"
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WITH THE CHROMOGRAPH, "THE AMERICAN AUTUMN!"
AND FOUR CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE DEAR ONE!
ONE OR TWENTY CERTIFICATES.
WITH ONE OR TWENTY CHANCES OF MAKING HER ALMOST A MILLIONAIRE!!!!
As well as chances of becoming the possessor of
A BIERSTADT, WORTH $20 000!
A CONSTANT MEYER, WORTH $5000!
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A HIGNOUX, WORTH $3000!
A HART, WORTH $5000!
A SCHUSSELE WORTH $5000!
A BEARD, WORTH $4000!
VOLK'S BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WORTH $2000!
OR HUNDREDS OF OTHER PICTURES, BY THE LEADING ARTISTS IN AMERICA!!
CERTIFICATES.....FIVE DOLLARS.
Remit, if possible, by Draft or Post Office Order.
Register all Letters containing currency.
Direct to
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY, New York.
SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,
T. B. PUCH,
NEW BULLETIN BUILDINGS,
AND
Gallery, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street [12 1 swtfrp

DRY GOODS.
FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.
Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
Flannels from 31 cents up.
Best American Prints, 18¾ cents.
12-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $11.
13-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $12.
Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1 45, and $1 65.
Ladies' Balmorals, $1·37½, $1·75, $1 95, and $2 00.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1 00, $1·25, $1 50, etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1·37½, $1·50, etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.
GLOVES! GLOVES!
100 dozen below importer's prices.
Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.
Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs.,37½ cents worth 50 cents.
Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.
Closing out balance of Wax Dolls, etc. etc.
GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES!
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
MILLINERY GOODS.
REAL LACE GOODS.
A Liberal Discount to the Trade [11 30 fmwtf

NURSERY DIAPERS.—WE WILL OFFER 100 pieces of Nursery Diapers much under usual prices viz.:—The same Diaper for $2 per piece that are now being sold for $2·50; better and wider for $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, and $5 per piece. Large Fringed Towels, $3 per dozen. Other Towels in great variety. Stair Crash; Floor Linens; Table Linens; Linen Sheetings, etc. A large lot of Blankets, damaged by being stained, very cheap. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
OF
Ladies' Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Children's Handkerchiefs,
NEW STYLES.
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY. [9 17 tf 31rp

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling
AT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
IMPORTERS OF
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.
9 14 thstu6mrp

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc,
Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
Have determined to offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
At such prices as will effect
A RAPID REDUCTION,
And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a useful and acceptable
HOLIDAY GIFT.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
12 5 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
ARE OFFERING SOME FINE GOODS LOW FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS.
RICHEST PLAID POPLINS.
FINEST REPS AND POPLINS.
MELODEON AND PIANO COVERS.
ROB ROY WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
P. S.—MERRIMAC PRINTS, FAST COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
PREMIUM BLANKETS. 11 2 mws

LADIES' CLOAKS,
NOW OPEN.
A FINE ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE BEST MATERIALS AND NEWEST DESIGNS, AT
ACNEW & ENGLISH'S.
11 28 wfmlmrp] No. 25 S. NINTH St.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices on my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!
LUPIN'S FABRICS
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·50 to $1·25.
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.
IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.
40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors, only $1·25.
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.
FROM AUCTION.
Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.
JUST RECEIVED.
One case of Corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.
C. D. WISHAM,
9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N EIGHTH Street.

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.
Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW OLD PRICES.
Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.
Torresdale Muslin at 31¼ cents.
Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.
Brown Sheetings very cheap.
Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.
LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all Silk.
VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.
Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.
McCURDY & DUNKLE,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.
9 20 tuths3m

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior family use.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
11 28 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN!

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 4 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street.
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burgs.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 N. s. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

REMOVAL.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 52 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
WILL REMOVE ON JANUARY 1 TO
Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH St.,
In consequence of which they are selling their Stock of
Woollens and Men's Wear Generally,
At prices that will pay purchasers to give them a call. 11 28 12trp

SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street,
have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies, for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates, and Skates of every description.
Also—RUBBER SHOES,
SKATING MUFFS,
SKATING JACKETS.
and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, by
12 4 1m WILSON, HAUER & CO., No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, HAUER & CO., No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description.
Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Mats.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.
Also, Guns, Pistols, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Parlor Croquet and Parlor Base Ball, Parlor Skating, Skating Muffs, Skating Jackets, by PHILIP WILSON & Co.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

LITERATURE.

Why Will They Not Die?

Some one has well described the difference between a novel of fifty and of five years ago, by saying that "in the former the heroine endured three volumes of disasters to secure a husband, while in the latter she starts with two lords, and devotes three volumes to getting rid of one of them." While, however, a few years ago, bigamy, or rather, polygamy, was fashionable in the world of fiction, the plot had, anyhow, the merit of generally terminating with the death of the villain and the happy life of the virtuous. But of late a marked change has come over the spirit of the writer's dream. The villains, with a tenacity utterly in opposition to propriety, have unanimously refused to die. A greater respect for animal life has never been exhibited by the strictest vegetarian than characterizes the treatment by the writers of the personages they call into life.

With the tender solicitude of a mother, they nurse the villains through sickness, lead them to the footstool of repentance, guarantee them forgiveness, and let them start in life afresh, and disappear from our gaze high-minded men. Now, while this modern treatment may be very conducive to the increase of population, yet it robs us of those delicious death-bed scenes which can be described with such melo-dramatic effect What has become of the moral lesson inculcated by the ruined and baffled scoundrel who used to raise himself up in his bad, utter a few well-chosen words of warning to the young, and then fall back a corpse? Will any advocate of the new system of ethics in fiction dare to tell us that the repentance and future happiness of the human fiend are half—no, not a tithe—as satisfactory as this highly respectable termination of a career of crime?

We view this amended theory of plots as an instance of the degeneracy of the age, and are not a loss to account for this unwarranted respect for human life. Not a decade since, a delicate lady would gloat and revel over the killing off of half a dozen fellow-creatures. This wholesale homicide was not only done because it came in her way, but she positively went out of her path to stand like "Pescara," and detail their last hours. But the heart of the female novelist has melted since the war. The sight of so much human blood has convinced her that it is the duty of all writers to cultivate an increase of the nation; so, instead of having the wicked and the erring die, she reforms them all, and the Mercy Vints become mothers of ten children each, while to the Griffith Gaunts is given a *carte blanche*.

However favorable such a reform may be to the growth of the census, yet it is certainly injurious to the cause of literature and morality. We have said that the decease of the villain serves to point a moral and adorn a tale, but the death of the virtuous is also a fine effect. It was nearly universal once, when this false sentimentality caused the author to picture to us a perfection of beauty, a fair nymph, whose spotless form was too good for earth, and who lived an ethereal life, enlisting our sympathy by supporting life on a cup of mocha a day. Then this exquisite creature is about to marry, and we feel convinced that a blissful future is in store for her. How it touched the feelings and drew forth the tears to see her hurried to a premature grave! Or a young man struggling to gain a noble end, having just got it within his grasp, falls lifeless on the very threshold of success. Ah! when such was the ruling motive of the writer, we could indeed know what Byron calls the "luxury of tears." Now, however, their ethereal creations follow the example of the villains, and exhibit a longevity truly astonishing. In fact, judging from their remarkable strength, we would recommend mocha as an article of nourishment. They shock all our more delicate sensibilities by their persistent adherence to the dross of this life, and again we ask these creatures, "Why will they not die?"

We do not question thus without meaning what we say. It is not all badinage. The hero and heroines of the latest novels never die, nor do any of the characters. Let us take an instance from "Griffith Gaunt." Had the hero only died, how comfortable everything would have come out! How every knotty point would have been unravelled, and the whole thing simplified! Kate Gaunt would have married Sir George Neville, and Mercy have lived a life of solitude, dispensing charity and exemplifying goodness. This would have been natural and proper. But no; Griffith would not die. The conclusion was ruined, and the whole novel made a failure. And so it with the whole batch of novels lately received. Let the writers turn their pens into swords, "and slay and slay and slay." It gives zest to the work. By letting loose the floodgates of wrath, the termination is simplified, and a melo-dramatic effect secured. We say, then, decapitate without mercy, and whenever a hero seems ripe for plucking, have no hesitation in ending his life. "Off with his head. So much for Buckingham."

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Poems. 2 vols. By Alfred B. Street. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

The poems of Mr. Street remind us of one of our Western prairies. They possess nothing above the conventional level, and very little below it. A dead monotony of merit appears through both his volumes, and whether he treats of a "Picnic," "A Beech Tree," "The Lost Hunter," or "Lookout Mountain," we see no elevation of thought that can distinguish the mountain from the tree. To look at the index, one would think that Mr. Street had selected every subject on which other poets wrote, and penned his own effusion either as rivals or supplements to those of loftier bards. Thus we are advised to "Beware the Bowl" in the same metre that Moore used in recommending its use. In search of an original topic, the author selects the "Country School House." Determined to strike a vein never before reached, he goes back to Revolutionary times, and sings to us of "Bunker Hill," "Concord," and "the Battle of Bennington." Weary of sounding on that chord, he touches lightly on the notes of our great civil conflict, and treats of "Sheridan's Raid," "The Drummer Boy," "Chancellorville," and "The Flag of the Eagle;" while in personal matters he sings the praises of Fanny Kemble, Abraham Lincoln, and the "late Chief Justice Savage."

It is not to be expected that a gentleman who follows carefully in the topics selected by established poets, and who carefully avoids throwing any new light on their subjects, would give us much to either instruct or delight. "The Brook" has been tolerably well treated of by Tennyson, and "Sheridan's Ride" has been attempted by Read, and so on with all the poems of Mr. Street. One of two conclusions must be arrived at: either Mr. Street, with fine poetic ability, selected all these subjects before any of his brother bards, and they copied their topics from him, or else he has, with a laudable desire to aid posterity, formed a little dictionary of popular poems, placed it as an index, and gave a few verses on their captions.

Still another theory suggests itself. Mr Street knew that many of the poems of the day would live in the future, and by adopting the same title as some famous lyric, he has hoped to make posterity confound his effusion with the *simon-pure* production. We rather pride ourselves on the originality of this theory, as it seems to explain satisfactorily his curious taste in the choice of his titles.

We can publish no extract from the work, because, as we have already stated, they all so closely resemble the average newspaper poetry, that we deem illustration unnecessary. To sum up our judgment on the two volumes, we should say that if any one desires a rather weak dilution of war lyrics and soliloquies on "School House," "Fortitude," and the like, we commend the very prettily printed volumes before us. But as for vitality, force, or originality, they possess none. They read pleasantly, and if they contained any new thoughts, or expressed old ones in any noticeable way, would be very excellent verses.

Essays on Art. By Francis Turner Palgrave. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agent: D. Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street.

Mr. Palgrave has already secured a foremost place among the art-critics of the day, and we are glad to see his contribution to the *Saturday Review* compiled and issued in a more permanent form. While, for the sake of the fine arts, we welcome this contribution to that department of literature, too much neglected in our Anglo-Saxon literature, yet we cannot but feel sad at the contrast afforded us of English and American art literature. At least three-fourths of the work before us is rendered pointless, and almost unintelligible, by allusions to English paintings and painters, whose styles are utterly unknown to the American reader. That part which treats of Cruikshank and of "Lost Treasures" is pleasant reading, but that which criticizes the "Royal Academy" and the British artists, loses all interest when translated to this side of the water. We hope to see the day, and that speedily, when we can have an art literature of our own. It would pay handsomely if but a competent critic would appear, and give us just, unbiassed essays on the fine arts. The only kind that ever come under our notice is an occasional essay on "Painting" by Tuckerman, very pleasant, but not attempting to cover the ground, and a few newspaper articles. It is a shame to our painters that, while they are supplying works of national pride, no *litterateur* has appeared who is competent to point out their beauties or defects. Mr. Palgrave's essays are very pleasantly written, and illustrate the kind of contributions needed to elevate American art.

Cameron Hall. By M. A. C. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Miss Mary A. Cruse, of Alabama, is the authoress of the work before us. She has previously issued several minor novels, of no especial merit. The present work is her best, and we must say that is, when compared with the average of modern novels, a very good story. It treats of Confederates, and with the exception of being another addition to the surfeit of war novels, is, in all respects, welcome. It is written with considerable force. The plot and characters are natural, the one being well worked up, the others well portrayed. It is of the "Rutledge" order of fiction, affords us an insight into the Rebellion during the war, and gives us a readable love story.

Madonna Mary. A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

About once a month Mrs. Oliphant presents the world with a new Minerva, fully armed, which springs from her teeming brain. The latest, "Madonna Mary," is written in her usual happy vein, with her usual unhappy love of prolixity. It is run out too far. The story is good: the characters are, of course, original, yet natural. But there is too much given for the money. We are glad, however, to detect a gradual change of the fancy for details. It reached its zenith in "Miss Majoribanks." It is now on the decline. If Mrs. Oliphant writes and lives for ten years more, with her old power of description, and a new power of condensation, she will be at the head of female novelists.

Sermons on the most Important Subjects of the Book of God. By Rev. William Barnes. Philadelphia: J. G. Miller.

A cheaply got up book, of excellent contents. It is fitted for general circulation, and is probably designed for sale among the poor. It does not exhibit any great power. The writer has not genius: yet it is evidently the production of a godly man. It is written with the earnestness of faith, and will bring conviction rather by its evident honesty than its superior argumentative ability.

Fonette. By Edward Laboulaye. J. E. Tilton & Co.: Boston.

Christmas Holly. By Marian Harland. Sheldon & Co.: New York.

Æsop's Fables. Fowler & Wells: New York. Philadelphia Agents.

We have before us the three little books, whose titles we give above. They are all executed in the highest style of typographical art, and are most suitable for holiday gifts, recommending themselves both by their contents and the beautiful style of binding and printing.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have issued a reprint edition of the ever popular little work, "Father Tom and the Pope." It will, of course, find a ready sale. The same firm have in press a new work, by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, called the "Bride of Llewellyn." Coming from Mrs. Southworth, it needs no recommendation to secure its success.

—Hurd & Houghton send us a number of handsomely illuminated children's books. Among them we notice three admirably adapted to please the little ones, "The Smart Cheater," "A Jolly Bear," and "Reminiscences of Campo Bello."

—In connection with children's books, we may mention a very neat little contribution from J. B. Lippincott, & Co., called "Fuz Buz, the Fly." It will delight the child reader.

—Harper & Brothers send us the second part of the new style of a child's primer, "Reading without Tears." It consists of a plan of teaching a child to read by pictures and names. It well merits the attention of teachers.

—"Charlie Godman's Cruise" is an admirable book for boys, which comes to us from G. W. Pitcher. It is spirited, and very well written. It will be received with delight by all our boys as a gift for the holidays. The same house has a large collection of all classes of books for boys, and elegant Christmas gifts.

—We have received, and will shortly notice, "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life" and "Skirmishing."

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Paris, November 9.—Two thousand pages three columns to the page, each column an inch higher and a quarter of an inch broader than a column of the last Merriam edition of Webster, and printed in closer order, such is the material description of the first volume, A to H inclusive, of that monumental work, "Dictionnaire de la Langue Francaise," by Littre. A noble monument, harmoniously proportioned, of massive erudition and clear scientific method. As a dictionary its nomenclature is fuller, and definitions of usual and classical significations more satisfactory, than those of the Dictionary of the Academy. But it is more than a Thesaurus of words. It is a treasury of knowledge—of ideas. Here is the first value and distinctive feature of the work.

The definition of a word, according to its usual and classic acceptation, is first supported by a numerous array of authoritative examples cited from modern authors; then follows an "historic" paragraph, showing the usage in chronological order, by selections from the earliest writer who can be called French, down to the sixteenth century; then on this outer French frontier we find the etymological article, pointing out whence and by what roads and in what company the word came. "I was so impressed," says our author, "with the bonds that unite the modern with the ancient French; I observed so many cases where the meaning and the expressions of our time are explicable only by the meanings and expressions of an earlier time, so many examples where the form of words is not intelligible without the preceding forms, that it seemed to me that the theory (doctrine) and even the usage of the language must remain unsettled, unless they rest on their ancient base." And again he says:—"The past of the language guides the mind directly towards its future."

The Dictionary, of which this colossal volume, previously issued in thirteen livraisons, is one-half, is completed in MS. Seeing that M. Littre has lived only sixty-five years, and seeing what his other labors have been, the wonder is, at first, when he found time to execute this work. Nor is the wonder more than half removed when we are told that out of the last twenty-six he has given to it fifteen solid years. But his years count double. A gentleman of his acquaintance tells me that he habitually gives fourteen hours a day to study. His customary bedtime is three o'clock in the morning. The he has had a most sustaining, efficient collaborator in his daughter, who inherits his love and patience of study, and, educated by him, is said to be almost as learned as her father. The French Academy, one of whose high and special functions it is to compose a Dictionary of the French language (they say that at the rate the work is getting on it will be ready for publication towards the close of the next century), will not admit Littre to membership, because he has translated Strauss and helped to popularize Comte's philosophy.

Taine is likewise tabooed by the majority of that professedly literary body; with what unreasonableness each new book from his pen freshly demonstrates. The latest we have to thank him for is the "Philosophie de l'Art en Italie." It is the second series of his lectures at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the first of which were published last year under the title of "Philosophie de l'Art," and have been translated by Mr. Dunlap of your city.

Yet another occupant of the "41st Arm Chair" has laid all lovers of good letters under obligation by his "Voyage en Russie." Understand at the outset, that Theophile Gautier does not attempt—he would shamefully fail if he did—to instruct the reader as to the politics or socialistics of Russia. But beyond any other living writer he has, and exercises the rare faculty of painting with his pen—not merely the objects that have met his eye, but the very atmosphere in which they were bathed. And so if you want to *see* the outside, the picturesque sides, of Russia and Russian life, and be helped to a nice perception and appreciation of the treasures of art in Russian museums, read these two delightful volumes, the perusal of which will also give you, dear general reader, who read French as well as you do English, though you don't speak it, some surprise in respect of your knowledge of the French written tongue.

Prevost-Paradol is an Academican; as, for finished deftness and delicacy in the use of the French language as an instrument of thought, he surely deserves to be. The potent reason for his election, however, was that the literarily best and cleverest of his unvoluminous writings had been sharply critical of the actual political regime. His election was opened when he was condemned to fine and imprisonment for one of his articles. He has just collected and published, in a small volume entitled "Quelques Pages d'Histoire Contemporaine," a series of letters on the political topics of the day.

Two volumes of a French translation of Henri Hein's "Correspondance Inedite" will be very welcome to those who cannot obtain or read the German original. This first series extends from 1820, the beginning of his public literary life, to 1843; a final volume will give his private letters dating from that period to 1856. Forty of the letters in this collection are addressed to the writer's early and intimate friend Moser, and reveal qualities of hearty gentleness and goodness which are a grateful relief to the bright and burning daylight of persiflage and sarcasm with which his works abound.

The first number of "Lafontaine's Fables," with Dore's illustrations, is on sale. Judging from these two, and from others that have been shown in anticipation of publication, it is no venture to say that, as illustrations, they are far superior to most of the wood engravings interleaved in the so-called Dore Bible. The medium in which Mr. Dore lives and works is so entirely different from the medium in which Moses and the Prophets and Christ lived and did, that he should succeed in giving apt illustrations to their life and work. If I could venture to speak to the narrower artistic question in the case, I should say that these illustrations are superior to most of those in the Dore Bible on the score of invention and sentiment.

PARISIAN LITERATURE.

—The Paris correspondent of a New York weekly writes:—

The favorite of the hour, Victorien Sardou, has aroused, the interest of the Parisians during the last day or two. It was mentioned in a former letter, as evidence of the fecundity of the talent of this successful dramatist, that on the night which witnessed the brilliant success of *Our Worthy Villagers* at the Gymnase, another play, by the same hand, was read and accepted at the Vaudeville. So unusual a "run of luck" naturally excited (in this amiable city) a good deal of not very amiable feeling, and a couple of the petty dailies, the *Gazette des Etrangers* and the *Figaro* (the most spiteful little journal ex ant), having contrived to get some slight knowledge of the new play, *Maison Neuve*, gave in their respective columns what purported to be an analysis thereof, with a running commentary of ill-natured criticism, which made forthwith the round of the Paris press. M. Sardou, feeling himself immensely aggrieved by this very irregular proceeding, so utterly defiant of all received rules in regard of theatrical novelties, determined to suppress the new piece altogether, refused to superintend the rehearsals of the same, and called upon the manager of the Vaudeville to give up the manuscript. The latter refused to do this, alleging the heavy pecuniary loss that such a step would entail upon him, and declaring that, as all the formalities of transfer had been completed between himself and the author, the latter had no longer any right over the play. The quarrel went on thus for some days, neither party being willing to give way; but as the delay was extremely prejudicial to the Vaudeville, the manager of the latter brought a suit against M. Sardou, demanding that the court should sentence the latter to pay him the sum of five hundred francs for every day's delay in conducting the rehearsals of the piece. M. Sardou, on his side, feeling the absurdity of protracting such a dispute, called together a number of the leading dramatists, newspaper editors, and literary men, and begged them to decide what course he ought to take under the circumstances: The jury to whom the matter was thus referred, after hearing all that could be added on both sides of the question, gave it as their unanimous verdict that the indiscretions of the journals complained of by M. Sardou were extremely reprehensible, but could not be considered as constituting a sufficient ground for the withdrawal of the play. At the same time the suit brought by the manager being decided in that gentleman's favor, M. Sardou has deemed it best to submit with a good grace to the double verdict; and, accordingly, the rehearsals of the new piece have been resumed, M. Sardou superintending them with his usual zeal and good temper.

The new play just brought out at the Francais by M. Auguste Vacquerie, son-in-law of Victor Hugo, has been a failure. Its plot is *nil*, its "situations" are uninteresting, and so tired was the audience that, long before its conclusion, *The Son* was actually hissed—a very unusual proceeding on the part of a Parisian public. The Odeon, meantime, has secured, with the new play of M. Louis Bouilhet, *The Conspiracy of Amboise*, a success as brilliant as that of the Gymnase with *Nos Bons Velageois*. The struggles between the party of Conde and that of the Guises, during the regency of Catharine de Medici, form the groundwork of the drama, in which the facts of the childhood of Francis II have been somewhat modified to suit the requirements of stage effect. The versification of the piece is terse, elegant, and sparkling; many of the declamatory passages approaching as nearly to the poetic as it is in the capacity of the essentially prosaic French tongue to do. M. Bouilhet, whose new play is his sixth successful theatrical "venture"—each of them occurring at regular intervals of two years—began life in Rouen as a preparatory teacher of boys aspiring to university honors. Erudite and literary, he taught for a living, and amused his leisure moments by writing stories and verses for his friends. One of the latter, a "chum" of the editor of one of the reviews here, having got hold of one of Bouilhet's manuscripts, offered it to the editor, who published it to please his friend. The story, called "Melœnis," was so favorably received by the public that its author at once determined to take up the pen in good earnest, and soon achieved a reputation as a dramatist that has lifted him to honor and fortune. The Odeon having been the first to welcome his productions, M. Bouilhet has remained faithful to that theatre; and every fresh success obtained by him is the occasion of a "fraternal fete" in the Latin Quarter, where he possesses a numerous cohort of enthusiastic friends who celebrate each of his new triumphs by giving him a banquet.

The Woes of an Authoress.

Gail Hamilton recently travelled over the railroad from New York to Springfield, and the following advertisement in the Hartford *Press* tells the result:—

Strayed or Stolen—From the subscriber, somewhere on the New York, New Haven, and Springfield Railroad, between Meriden, Conn., and Boston, a camel's-hair scarf, valuable in its own right and as a keepsake. Whoever will return the same to box 16, Hamilton, Mass., shall receive the warmest thanks of the owner. The owner would offer a more substantial reward, but on the same journey she lost her portemonnaie. If that shall be returned, the portemonnaie shall be given to the finder, and all the money in it to the finder of the scarf.

Also, lost on the same journey, a rigolette. Also, a green veil. Also, a drab veil. Also, a water-proof cloak. In short, any little things lying about the country probably belong in the same box, and shall be given to the finder of the scarf as fast as they come in, and no questions asked.

N. B. If any person shall find a large, new, black silk umbrella, and shall wish to communicate with the owner, he can do so at once by addressing box 16, post office, Hamilton, Massachusetts.

The Springfield *Republican* and all the Worcester papers are tearfully requested to copy this advertisement.

—The "Memoirs and Letters of Madame Riedesel" relate to that interesting period of the Revolutionary war which included the campaign of Burgoyne in Northern New York, and his subsequent defeat at Saratoga. A translation of her memoirs was published in 1827, but has been long out of print. This translation was not only very incorrect in many passages, but omitted nearly forty pages of the original German edition. Mr. William L. Stone, one of the editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, and the author of the "Life and Times of Sir William Johnson," is, therefore, about to publish a revised translation, with notes and comments, and a portrait of Madame Riedesel. It will form the sixth volume of "Musell's Series of Local American History," and will be about three hundred pages octavo. Mr. Stone is also busy over a translation of the "Life and Writings of General Riedesel," edited at Berlin in 1856, by Max Elking. This contains Riedesel's military and personal journal during his residence in America, and many letters from Washington, Gates, Burgoyne, and others, that have never been published in English. It will form one of the same series.

—One of the most valuable books announced this week is "The Constitutional Convention: Its History, Powers, and Modes of Proceeding," by John A. Jameson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Chicago, and Professor of Constitutional Law in the law department of the Chicago University. Judge Jameson has given long study to this subject, and his work is an exhaustive treatise. Four species of conventions are described—classed as the spontaneous, legislative, revolutionary, and constitutional; a definition of sovereignty follows; and then epitomes of the history of various national and State conventions are given, with able discussions of the powers of such bodies, and suggestions for the amendment of constitutions. A documentary appendix adds to the value of the work, and an excellent index makes reference easy. The volume is a handsome octavo of five hundred pages, printed on the Riverside Press.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Eighth street, between Race and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866, gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in said city, on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. then and there to present their several claims.

This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights of burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.

11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

In the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM F. HANSELL, Administrator of the estate of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 13, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 4 tuths6t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

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